THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

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ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Following lengthy and hectic caucus discussion at the Parliament Buildings on Thursday morning, the Ferguson Government took the beer plunge in the legislature in the afternoon, when Attorney General Nickle at last brought down his bill to legalize the sale of the 4.4 per cent. drink.

Despite Mr. Nickle's previous contentions as to its scientific qualities as a "soft drink," and "a non-intoxicant," the Attorney General, however, proceeded to explain the Government's intention of prohibiting the sale to youths under eighteen years of age and of banning its sale across the bar. Beer bottles are to be appropriately stoppered and marked inside and out so that purchasers will not be hoodwinked on the quaity and potency of the liquor.

The beer, being a "soft drink," there is to be no limit to the number of sale permits for any municipality, according to Mr. Nickle's published explanations, and, while the seeker after 4.4 beer will not be allowed to buy a glass of beer at a grocery store he can have a dozen or so bottles delivered from the corner grocery providing the proprietor has taken the trouble to get a selling permit.

Applause emanated from the "wet" members of the legislature at the Attorney General's declaration that he wanted to bring the beer business up out of the cellar and put it in the window. He wanted the man who feels the need of 4.4 per cent. beer to realize that he had a perfect right to a foaming draught, in club, cafeteria, restaurant, or standard hotel, providing, in the latter case, he sits down at a table.

While the budget speech of W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., took second place in the news reports to the sensational introduction by Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C., of an amendment critical of the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee last year, Mr. Sinclair was generally credited with having made one of the best financial speeches of years in the legislature.

Mr. Sinclair did not, and never does, resort to rough and ready tactics, which, perhaps unfortunately, command most of the space in press reports, but delivered a reasoned and well prepared criticism on Ontario's present serious financial situation. He pointed out very clearly that taxation was increasing in the province and the budget showed that expenditures had been cut very little, if any, showing, he said, that the Ferguson Government was not practising the economy to which it was pledged.

A rather odd, and perhaps significant feature of the discussion which broke at the close of the week on the Raney amendment was the announcement from two U.F.O. members, Hon. B. Bowman, Manitoulin, and L. W. Oke, of Lambton East, that they proposed to vote against the Raney resolution, one reason being that they thought Mr. Raney should have given the information he now claimed to possess to the Public Accounts Committee a year ago.

ROBLIN

All believe spring is here owing to the chirping of the robin and caws of the crows.

A large crowd attended the variety shower for Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson at their home, Roblindale, last Wdnesday evening.

Miss Eva Guess spent the week-end at her home in Sydenham.

Miss Marion McLaughlin spent the week-end with Miss Mary Kimmett.

Misses Jean and Marie Paul spent the week-end under the parental roof.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilson left on Monday to spend the week with friends in Toronto.

Mr. Stan Wilson, of Toronto, was the week-end visitor of Mr. John Cook, Sr., Forest Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Whiteman and family, Shannonville, spent a few days recently visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Archie Morgan spent Sunday evening at Milton Hughes.

Mr. Manly Hart spent Sunday evening at John Schermerhorn, Jr., and Mr. Percy Morgan at Mr. Stanley Lasher's.

The Mission Circle is having a box social in the Orange Hall on Friday, March 27th. A good program is being prepared.

Dairy Supplies.

Milk cans, creamers, dairy pails. Buy now while prices are lower.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

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Electric and Light Therapy.

Centre street (south of Hooper's Drug Store.)

Hours : 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

Consultation free. Phone 301.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

If you want the best services and prices, get in touch with an experienced auctioneer .For terms apply to L. S. Weaver, Stirling, Phone 81 r 1-3, or L. F. Bogart, Carson Block, Napanee, Phone 372, House 240. 52-tf

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

WOMEN MAY NOT ENTER

ENTIRE PENINSULA GIVEN UP TO MONASTERIES.

Religious Communities of Mt. Athos Were the Pampered Children of Byzantium—Enclosures Are Fortified—Five Monks Rule.

The retirement of the Patriarch of Constantinople to the Athos Peninsula in Greece, because of pressure from the Turkish Government, has drawn attention to one of the queerest communities and one of the strangest Governments in the world.

On the 200-odd square miles of this rough peninsula, which lacks little of being an island, it has been unlawful since 1045 for a woman to set foot. Moreover, so far is sex discrimination extended that female domestic animals are barred! Even the eggs and milk that the good monks of Athos eat and drink must come, therefore, from farms safely across the border of the strange monastic republic.

The entire peninsula is given up to monasteries, there being 20, mostly on the slopes or cliffs of Mt. Athos, the 6,350-foot promonotory that rises near the outer end of the headland. There are one or more monasteries for each of the countries, or in some cases the communities that accept the Greek rite—Greece, Russia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Anatolia, Constantinople and many others.

The religious communities of Mt. Athos were the pampered children of Byzantium in its later days, and great wealth was showered on them by the Emperors, a number of whom sojourned there. The monasteries are to-day among the richest repositories of the illuminated manuscripts, statues, paintings, mosaics and other works of art produced in the hey-day of that gilded Eastern Rome.

The monks of Mt. Athos have traditions of the beginning of their establishments as early as the days of Constantine the Great, about 300 A.D. But history tells of the foundation of the earliest of the present monasteries, that of Lavra, in 969. The latest was established in 1545, a century after the fall of Byzantium.

Athos is rough and heavily wooded, with many coves and indentations, but with few landing places. The monasteries are in every conceivable situation; some on gentle slopes near the sea, some on lofty crags overhanging the beating surfs, and others inland on shoulders of the Sacred Mountain. All consist of walled spaces in which are churches, chapels, dwelling houses or dormitories, guest abodes, libraries, and in the case of the establishments under a non-individualistic regime, refectories.

The East has always been turbulent, and Mt. Athos knows its East; so all the enclosures are fortified. Around the monasteries are olive groves, vineyards and other fruit plantations, worked by the monks and the lay brothers who together make up practically the whole population of this strange region.

The Government of Mt. Athos has been republican in form for more than 850 years—since 1060, six years before the Normans conquered England. Each monastery elects a representative who is sent to the centrally situated village of Karyes which is the capital. There the delegate occupies a dwelling owned by his abbey and constituting a sort of "embassy" building. The twenty representatives sit as the Most Blessed Assembly of the Sacred Mount, a parliament more venerable than that of London, if that body be dated from the recognition of the elective principle.

The executive of Mt. Athos is a body of five monks chosen by the monasteries voting in groups of four. Four of these executives each keeps in his custody a quarter of the great seal of the "republic," and the fifth, the secretary, carries a handle which locks the fragments together.

Until the Balkan Wars, which preceded the World War, Mt. Athos was in Turkish territory. But ever since the advent of the Turks in Europe, the community has been privileged. It submitted to the Sultan Murad II. even before the fall of Byzantium, and was dealt with leniently, though required to pay tribute.

The monasteries of Athos for a long time had the only bells permitted to ring in the whole Turkish Empire, for bells are an abomination to the Moslem. But the use of bells was limited by the Turks and the monks fell into the habit of pounding a suspended board instead. In many of the Mt. Athos monasteries, it is still the dull thumps and wracks of such a bell-substitute that call the monks to rise in the mornings and to gather for religious services.

Surplus women.

"Surplus women," so much discussed of late, will be rare in 1971. In England three years ago women between 15 and 65 were twelve per cent. more numerous than men of the same age; in about half a century this excess is expected to drop to 1½ per cent.

Small Families Best.

One of America's leading child specialists states that children of small families are better equipped mentally than those of large families.

"Tom has a sweetheart, but he can't afford to get married."

"I see—a lass and a lack."

In Papua.

In Papua, only 400 miles from Australia, and part of our Empire, cases of cannibalism still occur; the Papuans have a tradition that no youth may marry until he has shed human blood.

Western Canada.

About 60 per cent. of the population in Western Canada resides on farms.

SMITH AND JARVIS' FINE REDUCED

Toronto, March 23—By a decision handed down this morning by the Appellate Court, Peter Smith, former provincial treasurer of Ontario, faces an additional five-year term in Portsmouth Penitentiary unless he pays a fine of $100,000 in connection with his conviction last year of conspiracy to defraud the province in the purchase of duty free bonds of the government.

The decision was rendered this morning when the Appellate Court handed down a verdict in connection with the appeal started by Amelius Jarvis, Sr., against the fine of $600,000 in the same transaction.

Amelius Jarvis, head of the former bond firm of Amelius Jarvis and Co., was given a six months term in the county jail, and Peter Smith three years in Portsmouth penitentiary and a fine of $600,000 was made collectable from either or both jointly.

By the decision of the Appellate Court, a definite fine is now imposed on each.

Amelia Jarvis is to pay $60,000 and Peter Smith $100,000.

Decision does not altar prison sentences already imposed, but specifies an additional five years on each if the fines are not paid.

Amelius Jarvis, Sr., recently returned to the government $140,000 which he claimed was his entire profit with interest in the transaction which resulted in his arrest.

The Appellate Division holds that this sum must be regarded as a restution. The fine of $60,000 is entirely separate from this.

The judgment of the Appellate Court is in effect a reduction of the Jarvis-Smith fine from $600,000 to $300,000 with the increase of prison terms by five years if the fines are not paid.

TEACHER'S ALL EXPENSE TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST, INCLUDING CANADIAN AND AMERICAN NATIONAL PARKS.

A complete thirty day All expense tour is being arranged from Toronto to the North Pacific Coast. Special train leaving Toronto via Canadian National Railways July 9th next.

Westbound, the party will pass through some of the most important cities of western Canada—Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, stopping over at Jasper National Park, thence to Prince Rupert and via Canadian National coast steamers through the wondrful scenic seas of the North Pacific coast to Vancouver, returning via Portland, Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City and Estes National Park throughChicago and thence back to Toronto. The tour is being arranged under the direction of Mr. A. E. Bryson, Principal of Silverthorn school, Toronto, and Mr. Martin Kerr, Principal of the Earl Kitchener school, Hamilton, Ont. Full information may be secured from Mr. Bryson, 44 Silverthorne Ave., Toronto, also from Mr. Kerr 4 Beulah Ave., Hamilton.

While primarily designed for the benefit of teachers in the Province of Ontario, the tour is open to members of the general public and any who care to join the party will be most welcome.

BATH

The ice in the bay is showing signs of weakening and is almost unfit for travelling.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Davy and family spent Sunday in Kingston at W. T. Davy's.

Mrs. Harry Mott is receiving treatment in the Hotel Dieu, at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sexsmith are visiting friends in Napanee.

Mr. Henry Raworth is sriously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Agnes Sharp, with whom he is residing.

Mr. Silas Burley, another aged resident of the village, is also seriously ill.

MARLBANK

This district has been given some more winter weather, but it has turned warm again and the sap is running good.

Mr. L. Mason, of Belleville, spent a few days visiting friends here.

Miss E. Benn entertained a number of friends on Tuesday evening. All report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Turkington and son, Edward, left here on Wednesday morning to spend some time with her parents in South Manchester, Conn.

Mr. Gordon Hall, of Toronto, spent a few days here calling on friends, also buying and selling some lumber.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kellar and litttle daughter spent the week-end with Mrs. J. Bird.

The agent for the Rawleigh Co. made his usual trip through here last week and sold a large amount of supplies.

Miss Bessie Allan and Mrs. Miller Purvis were sent as delegates to Ottawa for the L. O. B. A. convention.

Mrs. Arnie is on the sick list again and her many friends are hoping she will have a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, of Napanee, spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. Amos Deschene has started his saw mill and he has such a large amount to saw it will be running some time.

Muresco.

The popular wall finish may be used over wall paper most satisfactorily.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

SECOND CITY OF BRITAIN

GLASGOW SUFFERING FROM EFFECTS OF PEACE.

Prosperity Began Before Civil War In America, But Great Growth Due to Widening of the Clyde—Owns All Great Public Services.

Only three centuries ago Glasgow was described as "a very neat burghe towne, seated in a pleasant soil and consisting of four streets." Now the neatness has departed, but we acclaim the commercial capital of Scotland as the second city of Britain with over a million inhabitants. Our pulses are quickened by the throbbing streets. The great expanse of George Square makes us gasp. Among the distilleries and factories of the Port Dundas district we behold Tennant's Stalk, the tallest of all chimneys, only surpassed by the spires of two cathedrals in the world.

The prosperity began before the American War of Independence, when Glasgow controlled half the tobacco trade of Britain, and huge fortunes were made as prices rose. But the great growth was due to the deepening of the Clyde. There is a true saying that "Glasgow made the Clyde and the Clyde made Glasgow." The Clyde was the pioneer of steam navigation. She is the greatest shipbuilding centre of the world, and is responsible for one-third of the output of the United Kingdom. In her yards have been constructed most of the famous vessels which plough the seas.

It needs only a short trip down the river to be thunderstruck by the immensity of activity. Hammers are wielded almost unceasingly in the hands of an army of engineers, boilermakers, and riveters. Here are shipbuilders with household names, who have built dreadnoughts, battle cruisers, ocean steamers, tugs, dredgers, barges.

But Glasgow, like most other places, is suffering from the effects of peace, and the workers are gloomy. One of them unbent so far as to explain: "There are only a certain number of ships needed every year, and when we accepted ships from the Germans as reparations, we were killing our trade."

Opinions differ considerably about the propriety of municipal trading, but once accept it, and we cannot deny that Glasgow has carried it through with triumph and profit. The greatest of her civic enterprises has been the provision of 79 million gallons of the finest water in the world every day from Loch Katrine (immortalized by Sir Walter Scott), thirty miles away. It comes straight into Glasgow's wash-basins, and so cleansing is this water that it is said to save Glaswegians £30,00 a year in soap.

There is scarcely an imperial capital which can boast of more magnificent palaces. In the Municipal Buildings we are confronted by wonderful loggias with marble staircases and floors, a banquet-hall and a library, all of which cost £700,000. The site of these municipal buildings was sold in 1787 to Robert Smith for £645 1s. 4d., and bought back by the Corporation within a century for £172,944 8s. 5d.

The Corporation owns all the great public services. Glasgow tramways, markets, and electricity are models of management, and she provides not only bath-houses, wash-houses, lodging-houses, which she lets out by the week, but even kitchens and family houses, where children are cared for while their parents are at work. And a municipal theatre is contemplated. Probably the greatest pride is taken in the trams, which, unlike those of London, actually pay, their annual revenue amounting to the stupendous sum of £2,350,000.

There are over 180 miles of double track, and the cars are so numerous that they seem almost like one continuous train.

The city arms consist of a hazel tree supporting a bell and a robin with a mound and a fish spread out below. These are the emblems of St. Mungo, alias Kentigern, the founder of Glasgow. The tree, it is said, served him for the miraculous kindling of sacred fire, the bell came from Rome to ring in his bishopric, the mound rose from the ground near Gallowgate to provide him with a convenient pulpit, and the fish has a stranger history.

It appears that Queen Languoreth was indiscreet enough to give her husband's ring to a lover, and was ordered to produce it upon pain of death. The husband felt sure of wreaking his vengeance, for he had himself taken the ring from his rival's hand and flung it into the Clyde; but the saint and the salmon between them contrived to save the lady, and the robin has sung their praises ever since.

St. Mungo is also connected with the ancient cathedral, which is supposed to stand upon the spot where he built his little wooden church eight hundred years ago. The vast crypt is one of the most beautiful specimens of vaulting in the world.

Another church, St. Andrew's, was the first to introduce an organ into Glasgow, and this provoked disapproving Protestants to style it "the whistling kirk." Not far away is the Green, formerly a scene of fierce duels, now one of the many parks of which Glasgow can boast. She is specially proud of her canniness in building the People's Palace there with money taken from the Caledonian Railway for leave to run their line beneath the Green.

Ronken Glen is a magnificent public park. Kelvingrove Park is another local pride. Here are held the great exhibitions (not unlike Wembley Exhibition) for which Glasgow has won fame in the past. Here, too, are situated the beautiful Art Galleries, and on the top of a hill are the imposing University buildings.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ENTERTAINS THE MEMBERS OF COUNTY COUNCIL

On Thursday evening last the Napanee Chamber of Commerce entertained the members of the Lennox & Addington County Council to a splendid banquet in the club rooms of the Masonic Lodge. The feature of the evening was a splendid address by Mr. J. B. Reynolds, M. A., president of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

At 7 o'clock about 125 members and guests sat down to a very sumptuous banquet, the boys of the junior Canadian Club acting as waiters. During the repast Mr. Chas. Walters' orchestra kept things lively with a fine programme of music and after this song sheets were passed around and a good jolly half hour of community singing was indulged in.

Mr. Geo. E. Smith, of Kingston, who is well known as an entertainer, in this community, was called upon several times and upon each occasion his stories and recitations were received with much laughter and words of applause. Mr. Smith has a great fund of humor and his recitations from Service and Kipling were remarkably dramatic.

The evening might be considered as an agricultural event as a large number of farmers were present who have joined the Napanee Chamber of Commerce and who realize the benefit they receive from belonging to such an organization.

Mr. J. W. Robinson, President, presided at the meeting and called upon Mr. Wilfred S. Wilson, chairman of the publicity committee, and Mr. J. L. Laughland, of the agricultural committee and these officers reported on several matters of interest and benefit to the farmers of the county, which the Napanee Chamber of Commerce may take up at its next regular meeting.

Mr. F. S. Boyes then introduced the members of the county council with a few appropriate remarks and Mr. J. S. Johnston, reeve of Adolphustown, and ex-warden, responded on behalf of the council stating that Mr. John L. Smith, the warden, regretted that he was not present owing to illness. Mr. Johnston thanked the officers and members of the Napanee Chamber of Commerce for their hospitality and said he thought it was a good thing for the whole community to have meetings of this kind where views might be exchanged and people from town and country brought together.

Dr. Morden, Principal of the Napanee Collegiate Institute then introduced the speaker of the evening. Dr. Morden had been associated with Mr. Reynolds at the Manitoba Agricultural College and spoke of the high esteem held by all the members, staff and students, and of his excellent work in the field of Agriculture and education.

Mr. Reynolds in rising to speak received a very warm welcome and in a few introductory remarks complimented the Chamber of Commerce on bringing together such a gathering as was before him and said that such gatherings were entirely up-to-date. It had been his pleasure to speak to many gatherings similar to this one, and in addressing audiences he was alwys sure to meet with graduates from the O. A. C., remarking that in an audience which he addressed in Saskatoon he found that 22 were present, 25 in Edmonton, and at the present gathering, 4.

He also complimented the town of Napanee in having such a worthy citizen as Dr. Morden at the head of the Napanee Collegiate Institute.

The subject that he wished to speak on was "The relations that should exist between farmers and other interests."

The speaker was firmly convinced among farmers and townspeople that the points which are common are of much more importance than the points which distinguish and seperate them. A favorite subject a few years ago was the "Independence of the Farmer."

The speaker stated that we are to-day loosing a considerable measure of our independence. The inter-dependence of farmer and townspeople deserves emphasis more than ever to-day. In 1914 the farmer regarded with suspicion the big interests. What a contrast to-day. The speaker attended a grain growers convention in Winnipeg in 1920 and among the speakers were a representative of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the chief freight agent of the C. P. R., who spoke of the common interests between the banker and the farmer, and the farmer showed that all should work with a common purpose. The town cannot survive without the country, socially and economically, and just as truly the country cannot exist without the larger centres.

Mr. Reynolds then dealt with rural depopulation saying that it in no way meant rural decline. Figures were quoted by the speaker to prove the above statement.

The speaker next referred to the Dairying industry which was one of the most important and profitable of any industry.

The farming community in the past 30 years has deserved the highest respect for there is no more honourable calling. Many farmers to-day are still strongly opposed to education such as is given at the Agricultural Colleges, clinging to the old idea that a theoretical man cannot instruct the practical farmer. The speaker was pleased to say that this idea was gradually disappearing. He assured his audience that farming was built on a solid foundation.

SOME LOCAL HISTORY

Napanee, Feb. 28th, 1925

The picture that appeared in the Toronto Weekly Star, dated Aug. 11th, 1923 ; also the Kingston Daily Standard, later, of Mrs. Maggie Gibbs connected with the oldest mill in Canada, wishes to inform the Star, also the Standard, that she, the writer of this, is a descendant of the U. E. L.'s, for which I am thankful.

When a little child I remember hearing my people say that Elias Huffman, my grandfather, was the first white man married in this part of the universe—or Upper Canada, as it is usually termed. Grandmother Huffman's maiden name was Nancy Reid, of Scotch birth, if I remember right. My father was born and brought up on a farm near Napanee, he being the oldest of the family. In health and vigor he endeavored to proceed his way through the dense forest of the north country from Napanee for some distance north of what is called the Bald Mountains, also north east of this place as far as Bell Rock, which was my birthplace, but I have no recollection of what the place is like, but remember the place where my parents settled later on, just beyond the Bald Mountains in a little red frame house located along side the Perry road.

On May 18th, 1921 my son, along with myself, motored from Napanee to Northbrook, going over the Bald Mountains, crossed the Clare river bridge and entered the range of mountains which I had not seen for thirty-one years. After leaving the barren hills, coming out between the Klinton turn and Northbrook, I called his attention to a little red house on the right hand side of the road, and told him that was one of my childhood homes. Though discarded years ago, enough remained to be recognized. I can well remember when w left there and went about ten miles north east and settled near a place called Harlowe, where we remaind till I was nearly seventeen. Here I received my bit of education. My father was twice married, first marriage with Miss Nevell, of Irish birth. Eight children were born to them, six daughters and two sons. Father served his country for several years during the revolution. His ancestors belonged to Holland, so I always understood. He acted as magistrate for years while his health permitted. He arrested the first man that was hung in the city of Kingston, a negro charged with murdering a white man. I have heard both names, but cannot remember them now. I remember quite clearly hearing this talked of by my people and neighbors. It is now forty-seven years or better since father died at the age of eighty-four, so our mother told us different times. I can also remember hearing them talk of the Indians when he first made his way through the forest, up and down the large creek which is still called the boundary creek dividing the Townships of Kennebeck and Barrie. He had one of the old fashioned tommy hawks like the Indians used at that time. I still remember the little axe, as I then called it, as I sit and pen these lines. With imagination I can see the stalwart figure, well built in proportion, full blue eyes, also curly locks intermingled with gray, kind disposition, but firm, energetic and ambitious always. He was the father of fourteen children, nine daughters and five sons. Only four sons lived to grow up. His second marriage was with the widow Carleton, who was my mother. Her maiden name was Gibson, of Scotch and Irish birth, born and brought up in the city of Dublin, Ireland. I remember her relating to us where and when she was first married to William Carleton, of Scotland. Scotch by birth, and a school teacher, she was married under seventeen, and came to Canada about eighteen months later. She was the mother of one son, Geo. Carleton, who died at the age of seventeen. Five more children were born to her after coming to Canada, three daughters and two sons. The next eldest son, Gibson Carlton, died after we settled near Harlowe, at the age of fifteen. One son still survives, William J. Carleton, named after his father. He now lives in North Ontario. He is in his 76th year. The youngest of our mother's first family. Carleton died at a place called Sydenham, where he taught school. Being left with a family of small children she endeavored, by what I have heard her first family say, to support them as best she could by making good use of her trade, which was tailoring. She was also an expert in working embroidry and a good manager She was the possessor of a musical voice, was of good height, well built and erect, brown eyes, brown silky tresses, fine featured and smooth complexion. There were four children in the Gibson family, two sons and two daughters, David and James, Mary Ann, who was my mother, also Maggie, who I am named after. I remember seeing my aunt, Maggie Gibson, once while living in the little red house along side the Perry road. This was after she married and came to Canada to see my mother and family. They returned to Ireland a year or so later. My grandmother Gibson's name was Corrigan, or Carrigan as some spell it, a first cousin to Earl Corrigan that crossed the Russian Valley with the brave six hundred ; uncle David, also uncle Jimmie, as my mother always called them when talking with us, took an active part in the fearful seige for England and the right ; uncle David, also a first cousin by the name of Corrigan, was two of the four hundred that fell in the battle of Ballaclava. Uncle Jimmie was one of the two hundred that survived. He was taken in the Queen's Guards where he remained until he died., well up in years. Mother used to correspond with aunt Maggie and all her people as best she could. I remember when she recivd word that grandfather had passed away. I also remember when she received a letter from aunt relating uncle Jimmie's death. He married in England, but I cannot say how many there was in family. My mother was twice a widow, left the mother of five living children the second time. She still kept us together as best she could by sewing and helping work the land. Her son, William Carleton, grew up with us, the second family, and remained with her, helping support the younger family, of which I am one. Not much grain could be raised in that country except corn and buckwheat and a field of rye. Marsh hay was cut every season to help feed stock, such as cattle, pigs and sheep. We had some hens and a few geese ; horses very few. Oxen were kept for ploughing and hauling logs to clear the land, also wood and marsh hay. I remember hearing people say that Elijah Huffman, my father, was the first man to take a team over the Bald Mountains. I can remember the horses ; he called them Billy and Bet. Billy was a roan, Bet was black, and a little inclined to balk, but father had a very good way of managing her. I also remember when mother sold eggs for ten cents a dozen, and butter for fifteen cents a pound. She and the two boys, William of her first family, and Isiah of the second family, named after his uncle, Isiah Huffman, and the oldest sister worked hard to raise vegetables such as cabbage, turnips, carrots, onions and cucumbers, not many tomatoes, and usually had a fair crop. She was fond of flowers and always had a nice garden of several different kinds. When night would come we would sit side by side and listen to the cheerful song of the whippoorwills and the music of the pipe birds. She would talk with us about the old countries and tell us some of her experiencs after she came to Canada, but we as children did not realize her troubles and hardships, as we did later, and now as we look back and think it over, how she handled the pike pole, help build log heaps, and help the boys burn them, and to work and manage for our comfort as best she knew, besides the needle work she did to make a few dollars, also picking and carding spinning of wool, and weaving, all done by hand, along with our darning, knitting of socks, stockings and mittens, truly we can say she was one of the old time mothers. She would sing some of the old time songs to us—one was "Erin's Lovely Home"—I still can repeat the song and remember the tune ; another was "Roy O'Neill and His Fair Young Bride," who sailed from Dublin Bay on their wedding tour in a vessel called the Bounding Oak. Some time during the same night an electric storm arose accompanied with a heavy sea and the ship went down with all on board. I can clearly remember hearing her say there never was a more beautiful day than that when the Bounding Oak left Dublin Bay with the fair young bride and groom. Another of her favorites was the "California Brothers." I have the verses in print now, and she treasured the verses composed on the battle fields of Ballaclava, or the charge of the Light Brigade as it is usually called. I still have the verses in my mind and can easily repeat them.

In the winter time when we could not go out much, as neighbors were not very plentiful, we would sit around a large old-fashioned double box stove, filed with hardwood, such as maple, beech, birch, along with what was called iron wood. She would often read stories to us out of books, and a paper she then took by the name of Montreal Weekly Star. We had about four miles to go for the mail. At times she and a neighbor by the name of Mrs. Earl, of Irish birth, brought up within twenty miles of Dublin City, but who never knew each other until after they came to this country, would take turns going back and forth to stay over night. They would sit and talk until midnight, then have a cup of tea, with a little lunch of home-made bread and butter, then retire. We were always glad to see her and the two girls come in. Then they would tell us about how they celebrated Hallowe'en in Ireland and Scotland. My parents experienced a good deal of hardships in the early pioneer days in that part of the country. Father made a very good success of his business later on. He also drew a good pension after the revolutionary war closed, but through, or by means of intruders or bribery, we, the second family received none of his finances, thus we were left with little means to struggle against heavy odds, which I can truthfully say we did cheerfully as we advanced in years and experience. It is now forty-three years since our mother died. With her son, W. J. Carleton, three daughters still remain of the scond family, and one son younger than myself, whom we thought dead, but recently received word that he still lives in New York State. Only one of father's first family survives, Mrs. Nancy VanLuven, of Kingston, and one of our mother's first family, W. J. Carleton, of Thwaites. About twenty-four years ago I had the pleasure of meeting with an old gentleman by the name of Denis Snider, a well to do farmer located near the village of Odessa, that had been one of William Carleton's pupils at the time he lived at Sydenham. He told me about his death, also the number of children that were left. He stated different things to me, the same as I had heard my mother tell. He also knew my father, and some of his early relatives. The conversation rather interested me as I had always felt I would like to get in touch with some one that knew my mother and first family. Mr. Snider spoke very highly of William Carleton and family, before I made known to him that I was the widow Carleton's youngest daughter by the second husband, Elijah Huffman, the writer of this, the youngest girl of nine, and the thirteenth child borne to Elijah Huffman, one brother who is younger than myself, which makes fourteen children all told on father's side of the house, and twelve children on mother's side. On the ninth of May, 1924, I made a trip to the north where I once lived to see my oldest sister, of our family, Mrs. Gretta McCausland. The country has greatly changed since I left it forty-two years ago. I am now past sixty, and still respect and cherish in fond memory the kind ambition an energy of an old-fashioned Irish and Scotch mother, and an ernest and energetic father.

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ON PARLIAMENT HILL

BY A MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENTARY PRESS GALLERY.

Ottawa, March 14th, 1925—From the character of the debate already in the House of Commons, from the correspondence tabled in the House from day to day by different members of the Government, and from the warm attacks made by steamship concerns, both on this side and on the other side of the Atlantic, against the Federal Government's plan for obtaining control of Atlantic freight rates, it has become evident that there has been uncovered one of the largest and most powerful combines now in existence. The control of freight rates now exercised by the North Atlantic Shipping Conference extends to a similar degree over almost every sea and is exacting a heavy toll upon all shippers and producers.

How serious in its effect upon Canadian goods and Canadian ports then the actual high rates maintained by the North Atlantic Conference is the gross discrimination against those ports and those goods in favor of the same goods shipped from United States. This discrimination, which was abundantly established in the evidence taken two sessions ago by the Special Committee on Agricultural Conditions and clearly demonstrated in the speech made by Hon. Thomas A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on Mar. 3rd, has been the subject of repeated protests to the Canadian Government for the past five years. It is noteworthy, though, that while the present Government has been quick to act upon such complaints by introducing a measure in parliament the Meighen administration and the Borden Government only investigated and took no action whatever.

BRITAIN ALSO INVESTIGATED

Another feature of this situation, which has become the central subject of discussion this session both in and out of Parliament is that, following strong objections taken by British shipping interests to the subject matter of the Preston report, it has been arranged that concurrently with the investigation to be conducted by a special committee of the House of Commons, there will be an enquiry by the Imperial Shipping Committee in Great Britain. Also, the evidence to be taken by the Canadian House Committee will be transmitted from day to day to the Imperial Shipping Committee and, on the other hand, the latter body along with British shipping interests are arranging to have witnesses not only from Canada, but also from Great Britain attend the sittings of the Canadian Committee and give evidence here. All this was disclosed in correspondence between the British and the Canadian Governments during the past three weeks and tabled in the House of Commons last Friday by the Prime Minister.

A LONG-SMOLDERING EXPLOSION

In one of the cables sent a few days ago by the Prime Minister to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London it was made clear that the course of action now being pursued by the King Government was decided upon some time ago and was based upon the evidence and the recommendations of the Special Committee on Agricultural Conditions two sessions ago. That cable said in part :—"That Special Committee found that a combine existed in North Atlantic traffic and it recommended that action be taken to control its operations. The Canadian Government will welcome before the Special Committee, soon to be named, representations from the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and will be obliged if the Chamber can be so advised. If for any reason the British Government should conclude that in addition to this enquiry it would be desirable to have an investigation by the Imperial Shipping Committee the Canadian Government would not wish their course of action which was decided upon some time ago to deter in any way such further investigation."

CANADIAN EXPORTS ONLY TO BENEFIT

Important contributions to the debate on this measure in the House of Commons during the week ended Mar. 14th, were from Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture ; William Duff, Liberal member for Lunenburg, N. S. ; M. D. Euler, Libral member for North Waterloo ; Robt. Forke, leader of the Progressives, and Alfred Speakman, Progressive member for Red Deer, Alberta. General Clark, one of the Conservative members for British Columbia, had made a point of criticism that the ships which would be subsidized by the Canadian Government would be carrying out of the port of Montreal United States wheat, as well as Canadian wheat, and that another nation would reap some of the benefit which is intended for Canadian shippers. To this Hon. Mr. Motherwell replied that United States wheat that came into Montreal elevators in bond would be kept in separate bins and would not be mixed with Canadian wheat at any time. "The evidence given before the Royal Grain Commission," proceeded Hon. Mr. Motherwell, "showed quite distinctly that we are on guard all the time to see that there is no mixture of wheat going by boat to Buffalo and New York. I can prove absolutely that there is no mixing of wheat by mistake. It is absolutely prohibited, and the whole staff of the United States customs officials are also on guard to prevent it."

ACTION RATHER THAN WORDS

"I am prepared," said Mr. Euler in his speech last Thursday night, "to support any reasonable plan that may be suggested that will tend to destroy the power of an organization that is hampering the progress and prosperity of this country." Earlier in his speech he said, "What I like about the whole scheme is that it is at least a definite departure from the old condition of sitting still and baring the imposition ; it is now a case of definitely getting up and fighting the thing that has been strangling the business of Canada. The scheme is probably not perfect, but I have sufficient confidence in the breadth of view of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the rest of the government to feel assured that if, in this committee to which the whole matter is to be referred, suggestions are made that quite evidently it will be in the interest of parliament to accept, they will be accepted."

ATTITUDE OF PROGRESSIVES

The attitude of the Progressive party, as expressed by its leader, Robert Forke, on Friday afternoon, and by Alfred Speakman on Tuesday, is that they are not hostile to the plan, but simply critical. They readily recognize the existence of a great combine that is controlling ocean freight rates and exacting a heavy toll upon Canadian shippers and they are ready to aid any reasonable plan whereby that combine can be curbed in its oprations and ocean rates reduced. They are not sure about the feasibility of the Government's scheme, and are anxious to have it completely investigated by the special committee. If and when that committee substantiates the charges contained in the Preston report and in the report of the special committee of two sessions ago and it finds that the Government's plan is the only plan and that it is workable then they will throw their weight behind the Government in getting it passed by parliament.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

A lively scene was enacted in the House Thursday afternoon when the Prime Minister moved that beginning next Wednesday the Government take that day for its business. The move was made by the Government, explained Premier King, for the sole purpose of expiditing the business of the House, shortening the session and thereby saving the time of Parliament and the money of the people. This was immediately objected to by Mr. Meighen who saw fast fading any possibility of a debate on his resolution made public the day before the session opened and which embodied the policy of the Conservatives in regard to the tariff and transportation and the British Preference. Also, it is to be recalled that last session the Conservatives were scolding the Progressives for needlessly prolonging the session by much talk, while this sssion the Conservatives have been denouncing the progressives and the liberals for a "conspiracy of silence" simply because the latter were generally agreed upon eliminating needless debate and saving the pople's tim and money On a vote of the house on the Premier's motion it was carried by 117 to 74, and a record of that vote discloses the anomaly, repeated in previous sessions of this parliament, of the conservatives having aligned with them the ultra radicals of the progressive party hailing from Alberta and also the two labor members.

THE GENEVA PROTOCOL

Another interesting item of the week was the statement to the House on Thursday by the Prime Minister of the Canadian Government's attitude to the Geneva protocol. In declaring the government's policy on this question Premier King said, "we do not consider it in the best interests of Canada, of the British Empire or of the League of Nations itself to recommend to parliament adherence to the protocol and particularly to its rigid provisions for application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war. Among the grounds for this conclusion is the consideration of the effect of the non-participation of the United States upon attempts to inforce the sanctions and particuarly so in the case of a contiguous country like Canada."

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

REVIEW

Closing period of Christ's ministry.—Sunday, March 29.

GOLDEN TEXT

Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. (Heb. 13: 8.

1. Christ's triumphal entry (Luke 19:29-44).—The quarter's lessons began with our Lord's triumpha entry into the Holy city of Jerusalem ; they end with his triumphal entry into the Holy of Holies, the third Heaven, the place of the throne of God. His offering of Himself to His people, and His entry into Jerusalem were rejected. His entry into Heaven was accepted, "for this man after He had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, sat down on the right hand of God" (Heb. 10:12.

2. The last judgment (Matt. 25:31-46).—The one and only Savior of men is the one and only Judge of men. He must save or He must judge. One who receives Him as Savior "shall not come into condemnation (judgment) : but is passed from death unto life One who will not receive Him as Savior "is condemned (judged) already because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."

3. The Lord's supper (Luke 22: 7-30.—First the Passover meal, which our Lord ate with His twelve apostles; then followed the Lord's supper. The Passover was in observance of the meal God had instituted for Israel the night He led her out of Egypt. The Lord's supper was the fulfillment in symbol of the Passover, setting forth what was actually to occur next day in the death of Christ. The bred and cup are, He said, His body given for us, and His blood shed for us (2 Cor 5:21).

4. Jesus comforts His Disciples (John 14:1-31).—The fourteenth chapter of John is filled with comfort. Christ has gone to prepare a place for us. He has promised to "come again and receive you unto myself." He has told us that if we know Him, we know the way to be where he is, for He is the way. And then while awaiting His return, we have "another comforter" abiding with us forever, the Holy spirit of truth, who has been called Christ's other self." What more do we need?

5.—The vine and the Branches (John 15 : 1-27).—Deeper and deeper the Lord takes us. Although He had to "go away" we are joined to Him in the Holy Spirit, in continual an eternal union with Him even as the branch is in the vine. As we rest in this glorious fact, abiding in Him, He will take care of the fruit-bearing and gorify His Father through us.

6. Christ's Intercessory Prayer (John 17 : 1-26).—Every syllable of Christ's every prayer was perfect, and was assured of complete answer. When He prayed for all believers, the night before His death, He was securing from God blessings for us which are still enriching our lives. Every blessing we ever have had or ever shall have is in answer to Christ's prayer in our behalf.

7. Jesus in Gethsemane (Mark 14 : 32-42).—Our Lord's public ministry began with three desperate attacks upon Him by Satan, in the wilderness temptations. It was brought to its close by a still more desperate attack of Satan, as many believe, in the Garden of Gethsemane. It seems probable that Satan, who has the power of sickness and death, was seeking to bring the body of Jesus into such sickness that He could not be an acceptable sacrifice the next day on the cross, as a lamb without blemish. God heard His "strong crying and tears," and saved Him (Heb. 5 : 7).

8. Good Citizenship (Rom. 13: 1-14.)—The best Christian is the best citizen. Anarchy finds no justification in the Word of God. We are to be "subject unto the higher powers" of earthly, governmental authority, for "the powers that be are ordained of God." Such practical duties as tax paying, honoring the authorities, paying our money obligations in every relationship, are enjoined by God Himself upon the Christian.

9. Christ Before Pilate (Matt. 27 : 11-31). — Because Pilate would not release Christ, Christ cannot release Pilate. To let Christ go into condemnation is to bring God's condemnation upon us. Either we must recognize Him as Saviour and Lord, or He Himself can do nothing for us—and certainly we can do nothing for ourselves, such as Pilate tried to do when he took water and washed his hands.

10. The Saviour on the Cross (Luke 23 : 33-46).—Jesus dying on Calvary was not a martyr. Martyrs die under the blessing of God, witnessing to the truth. Christ died under the curse of God, bearing the sins of the world. God cannot look upon sin; and Christ was made sin on the cross. Therefore "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us." (Gal. 3 : 13).

11. Our Lord's Resurrection (John 20 : 1-18).—When Christ set out to destroy the works of the devil, He set out to destroy them all, and He succeeded. One of the works of Satan is physical or bodily death (Heb. 2 : 14). Unless, therefore, Christ had delivered the body from death Satan would have triumphed over Christ. But Christ did not tolerate this : His body was raised from the dead, as will be the bodies of all believers in Christ (Heb. 2 : 14, 15).

12. The Forty Days and the Asscension (Luke 24 : 13-53).—"And ye are witnesses of these things," one of the last sentences spoken by our Lord to His diciples, is one of the most wonderful words in the Bible. We, by the written Word of God and by faith, "are witnesses of these things" epually with the disciples. Our sacred obligatiou and privilege is to tell others what we know about Jesus.

Sheik of Mena Village Host to Canadians

A Bedouin Camp.

Photographed above are Nasr Enani Khattab, who recently succeeded his father as sheik of Mena Village, and Deane H. Dickason, well-known newspaper man accompanying the Canadian Pacific S.S. "Empress of France" on cruise of the world, who sent the following interesting despatch covering the caravan trip of the Canadian and American tourists, and the death of their host, Enani Khattab (right.)

"Thirty-two of us left Cairo by river steamer, debarking sixteen miles up the Nile at Bedrashen, whence we journeyed by camel, donkey and sand-cart through Old Memphis and its necropolis Sakkara, another sixteen miles out on the Lybian desert. There a Bedouin camp was pitched. We ate Bedouin food, listened to Bedouin music and watched Bedouin dancers far into the night. We did not reach camp until 8 o'clock the last two hours' riding having been made in the light of the moon. At midnight the moon was at eclipse. Our host, Enani Khattab, undoubtedly the most popular and probably the most wealthy of the Bedouin sheiks of Egypt, had been laughing, dancing and conversing with the rest of us. At one he went to his village, Mena, at the base of the Pyramids, to rest prior to returning with us to Cairo the next morning. He was conversing with his young daughter when he was seized with an attack of the heart and died almost instantly.

His son Nasr, 24, popular and handsome dragoman, who had guided us from Cairo to the camp, succeeds him as sheik of the Mena Village, with about 6,000 inhabitants. The guests were permitted to finish their breakfast before the news was broken to them. We returned—an humble horde, saddened and grieving—after a night of exquisite adventure. More than 10,000 attended his funeral in the quaint little village among them a considerable number of our passengers who had grown to respect and admire Enani after a few short hours with him. He spoke seven languages and in a gentle, well modulated voice that must have earned him great reverence from his subjects, who as sheik—mayor, police magistrate, justice of the peace, city council, et al—he ruled nobly and well.

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COUNTY COUNCIL

Council met in the Council Chamber, in the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Huffman, Bath, opened the session with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting of the January session was read and approved.

An invitation to the County Council from the I. O. D. E. Chapter Daughters of the Empire, to their dance, on Tuesday evening, in the Masonic Hall, was read and passed on to the members.

On motion the tenders for Road machinery required by the County were presented by the County Clerk.

A resolution to the Provincial Government, respecting the boundaries of the County in the proposed redistribution, asking that the County's boundaries be adhered to, was unanimously passed by the Council.

A communication from the Board of Railway Commissioners, re appreciation of County Council, re passenger service at Ernesttown station, informing the Council that train No. 19 will stop at Ernesttown Station on flag signal as soon as arrangements can be made. Filed.

A copy of Order-in-Council, approving the new County Road Bylaw, was read and filed.

A communication, re amount due County on 1924 expenditures on County Roads, showing amount due County from Highways Department, $49,591.58, was read, and referred to Finance Committee.

Tenders for machinery were opened from J. I. Case Co., Advance Rumley Co., The Robt. Bell Engine Co., and Sawyer-Massey Co.

Mr. Turnbull addressed the Council in reference to road graders, demonstrating a model grader.

Messrs. W. J. Wiggins and Chas. Walters, of the Napanee Board of Commerce, appeared before the Council, inviting the Council to a banquet of the Board in the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening. The Warden, on behalf of the Council, gratefully accepted the invitation.

Council adjourned.

Wednesday Morning.

Mr. M. V. Lake applied for permission to erect a gasoline pump on County Road at Yarker. No action taken, and Mr. Lake may erect his tank at his own risk.

A number of representatives of engine firms were present, and addressed the Council in reference to their goods. The Council voted to accept a tender from the Godson Co.

Mr. Claxton, a representative of an accident Insurance Co., addressed the Council in reference to protecting the County from damages arising from accidents to users of the County Roads, Bridges, etc.

Copies of two proposed bills to be passed by the Legislature were read by the Clerk.

The matter of accident insurance was referred to the Chairman and Secretary of Finance and Roads and Bridges.

A motion to pay Continuation and High Schools a proportion of their estimates in June, was passed.

A communication from County of Frontenac, re account, $85.63, expended on Indian Lake bridge, in Addington, was read, and the claim ordered paid.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The special committee, appointed to consider the proposition of the Globe Indemnity Co. for a protection policy for the County Roads, reported recommending the purchase of a policy. Report adopted.

Mr. Smythe, of the Provincial Highways Department, was present at the session to advise the Council on road matters.

The tender of the Godson Co., for road machinery, was opened. Referred to Roads and Bridges Committee.

Mr. Doyle, who rents the Ham property on the Hamburg Road, appeared before the Council in reference to a claim against the County Road Department for occupation of the house on the property. Referred to Chairman of Roads and Bridges and County Road Superintendent to adjust.

On motion the County of Frontenac was paid $85.63, balance due for work on boundary bridges in Denbigh.

The matter of the Carroll boys from Ernesttown, who were sent to the Industrial School by Police Magistrate Ruttan, at the charge of the County, was brought up. The Clerk produced a copy of the will of the father of the boys, leaving each of them considerable money, which the County will endeavor to have applied to their keep at the school.

The County Property Committee reported re necessary repairs to gaol, with accounts for same. Also the purchase of wood for the buildings and accounts for same. Also an account for repairs at Registry Office. Report adopted.

Mr. Smythe, of the Highways Department, explained to the Council that he would hold a conference of Township Reeves, Road Superintendents and officials in the Court House next week. Mr. Smythe also addressed the Council in reference to County Road matters.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that all overdrafts on County Roads be cancelled.

Moved in amendment, by Mr. McNeely and Mr. Miller, that the Townships pay their overdrafts to the County.

The amendment was declared carried.

On motion all unexpended balances on County Road accounts of the Township were cancelled.

Council adjourned.

Thursday Morning.

Mr. Clark addressed the Council in reference to new wheels for the Bell engines owned by the County.

Considerable discussion took place in reference to the appointment of the committee which will handle the road building programme under the new roads by-law.

A motion was presented by Messrs. McNeely and Graham for the appointment of a committee of three members.

An amendment was presented by Messrs. McCutcheon and Yeomans to appoint the members of the Roads and Bridges Committee as a Commission, said committee to choose two or three of their members, who, with the Warden, will form the executive members.

The amendment was lost, and Messrs. McNeely and Graham's motion was carried.

Mr. McNeely moved, seconded by Mr. Cousins, that Messre. Fisher, Peters and Graham be the committee.

Mr. Johnston moved, seconded by Mr. Yeomans, that Messrs. McCutcheon, Young and Johnston be the committee.

Mr. Young moved, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that the committee be Messrs. Cousins, Johnston and Young.

Mr. Johnston's motion was withdrawn.

The McNeely-Cousins motion was carried, appointing Messrs. Fisher, Peters and Graham as a Road Commission.

The Roads and Bridges Committee reported, recommending the purchase of one engine and three water tanks from the J. I. Case Co., as per their tender. Report adopted.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Rogers, that the members of the Council and officials who attended the Good Roads Convention, receive the usual grant of $35.00 each.

On motion the grants to the Agricultural Societies was made the same as last year. Carried.

Thursday Afternoon.

A communication from A. N. Lapum, re damage claim, was read, and filed.

Mr. E. J. Corkill, P.S.I., presented his annual report for 1924, which was read, and ordered printed in the Minutes.

An acknowledgement of the County's resolution of sympathy from Mr. M. C. Bogart, was read and filed.

A communication from the County of Welland, re sheep protection conference, was read and filed.

A communication from Highways Department, re taxation, was read and filed.

Ex-Warden Hannah and a deputation from the Addington Agricultural Society, appeared, and addressed the Council.

A resolution was passed, congratulating Ex-Warden Hannah on his election as President of the Good Roads Association.

An application for payment for office accommodation, from Mr. U. M. Wilson, County Crown Attorney, was referred to the County Property Committee.

Mr. Doyle's account, $23.50, referred to Road Superintendent for action, $10.00, was recommended paid in settlement of account.

An account for cleaning ditch and culvert at Ernesttown Station, $5.00, was ordered paid.

The following accounts were ordered paid :—Hydro Electric 40c., Jackson Press $31.50, Alexandria Industrial School $46.00, Victoria Industrial School $135.00, Industrial Refuge, re Carr, $20.00, Industrial Refuge, re Richards, $20.00, St. Mary's Industrial School, re Reno, $18.00, H. A. Carscallen, supplies, $51.45, F. L. Hooper, supplies, $5.35, Wm. Jones, re Harris, $25.00.

Friday.

A report from the special committee appointed to inquire in the matter of erecting a House of Refuge, was read. The report dealt with the visits of the Committee to the Hastings and Prince Edward County refuges.

Mr. Peters presented the report of ths Finance Committee, as follows :

Estimated Receipts.

Sale of Debentures	$24882 50
Cash on hand	2143 00
Unpaid County Rate	4904 15
Unpaid County Rate	1384 08
Miscellaneous	550 00
Administration of Justice	2200 00
Interest	300 00
Schools	42000 00
Roads and Bridges	49591 00
Magistrate's fees	50 00
License fees	900 00

Estimated Expenditures.

Bank overdraft	$35000 00
Administration of Justice	6000 00
Printing and advertising	800 00
Miscellaneous grants	4200 00
Municipal Government	4700 00
County Property	1500 00
Patriotic	32 00
Interest	1300 00
Insurance, Heat and Light	1400 00
Roads and Bridges	600 00
Registry Office	800 00
Gaol	2000 00
Coupon Interest	6401 57
Debentures	10765 79
Schools	72000 00
Caunty Roads	70000 00
Special Grants	5000 00
Miscellaneous	2000 00
House of Refuge	5000 00
Unexpended balance, roads	4873 63
Provincial Highway, maintainance	3600 00

On motion the Warden and Clerk were each granted $19.00 for expenses in visiting Houses of Refuge.

A number of reports of County Houses of Refuge were presented, read, and thoroughly discussed.

The County Property Committee reported re the claim of U. M. Wilson, C.C.A., recommending that the report lay on the table until next session. Report adopted.

A long discussion took place in reference to the estimates, especially of the amount to be spent on roads. Under the estimates as adopted the rate will be 13 mills.

A by-law, fixing the County Road expenditure at $70,000 was put through its various stages, and finally passed.

Saturday.

On motion an advance of $200 was made to T. V. Anderson, County Road Superintendent, for use in County Road matters.

On motion of Messrs. Campbell and Miller, the committee appointed to enquire into House of Refuge matters were requested to further matters by reporting at the June session, with suggestions and options on suitable sites and plans for the building. Carried.

On motion the wages paid County Road employees will be the same as last year.

A motion was also passed, recommending that payment for wages be made once a month.

The following accounts were ordered paid :—S. R. Hart Co., Registry Office, $40.65; G. S. Reid, Registry Office, $7.60; F. Ford, supplies, $1.80; Bell Telephone Co., gaol, $5.07; E. J. Corkill, contingent, $9.95; Provincial Treasurer, $57.55; Provincial Treasurer, $7.45; U. M. Wilson, C.C.A., $25.00; F. W. Barrett, expense account, $19.46; E. B. Miller, $9.00; Templeton & Son, $28.15; Templeton & Son, $200.75; E. J. Pollard, $218.65; County Clerk, contingent, Children's Aid Society, $177.00; W. G. Wilson, re Camden Telephone Co., $25.00.

The requisition of Bath Continuation School was laid on the table until the June session.

OUTSTANDING SPECIALS
FOR THE WEEK-END

FACTORY COTTON
Unbleached or Factory Cotton of fine weave, free from dressing, 36 in. wide. Will bleach perfectly white.
7 yards for $1.00

BATH TOWELS
Large English Striped Towels, extra thick and absorbent, large size, 20 x 40. Special per pair....... 98c.

PONGEE SILK
Extra fine quality, free from dressing, specially priced at per yard....... 69c.

BLEACHED SHEETING
Fully bleached and heavy quality, strongly woven, 72 in. wide. Special per yd 55c.

HOUSE-CLEANING SPECIALS
Univeral Mop, triangular shape, with handle, 95c. value....... 69c.
Tarbox Dusting Mops, complete with handle, special value....... $1.39
Corn Brooms, selected corn, 4-string, medium weight....... 45c.
Wash Boards, large, metal face, with strong frame....... 55c.

LAUNDRY SUPPLIES
McIntosh Bros. special Laundry Soap, 16 1-lb. bars....... $1.00
Lux, 2 packages....... 23c.
Soap Chips, 1 lb....... 19c.
Handy Ammonia Powder, 3 pkgs.... 24c.

TABLE DAMASK
At a big saving, fully bleached, strong serviceable quality, 54 in. wide. Extra special .... 2 yards for $1.00

LINEN TABLECLOTHS
An extra special offering of pure Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths. Regular $10.00 value. Size 77 x 88. Special $6.50

MEN'S FINE SHIRTS
We will place on our counters for quick sale, 15 dozen Fine Shirts, regularly priced at $1.59. Special for this week only $1.29

DRESSER SCARFS
In Ecru shade, with colored insertion and lace ends. Very special each....... 50c.

GINGHAMS
Fine quality, guaranteed, in fashionable shades, 32 in. wide. Specially priced at per yard....... 50c.

ENGLISH GINGHAMS
In Checks, small and large plaids, width 32 in. Special per yd....... 29c.

HOUSE DRESSES
In checked Gingham. A large range to choose from and large make. Special this week only $1.19

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE
Made in a drop stitch effect, heavy quality, all leading shades, at per pair....... 79c.

'PHONE 359 McINTOSH BROS. NAPANEE BRANCH

The Seven Wonders.

The seven wonders of the ancient world were the Pyramids of Egypt, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Pharos of Egypt, the Mausoleum of Artemisia, and the Statue of Jupiter by Phidias. The seven wonders of the Middle Ages were the Coliseum of Rome, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, the Great Wall of China, the Porcelain Tower of Nankin, and Stonehenge. The seven wonders of the modern world are: Wireless telegraphy and telephony, the airplane, the locomotive and automobile, radium, X-rays and the other ultra-violet rays, spectrum analysis, and antiseptics, antitoxins and anaesthetics.

Shooting Foxes.

Shooting foxes, which is regarded as wrong in England, is a popular sport on the continent, particularly in Denmark. In that country fox-hunting on the English plan is prohibited as cruel.

Schoolboy "Howlers."

Below are given a few answers to questions asked on June examination papers as answered by the bright boy of the class:

Trafalgar Square is where the Battle of Hastings was fought.

St. Paul's Cathedral was built by Christopher Columbus.

London was spoiled by the Great Fire. It is much worse than it used to be.

The capital of Norway is Christianity.

Letters in sloping print are in hysterics.

Etiquette is a noise you make when you sneeze.

An Ant's Strength.

During tests an ant carried a lead shot 800 times its own weight. To equal this feat a man would have to move along with fifty tons on his back.

King's Cross Station.

Beneath King's Cross Station, London, Eng., there are acres of kitchens, pantries, stores, and wine cellars.

A Great Teacher

Advertising conducts a public school. Its pupils are all the readers of the home paper—in short, the whole buying community.

Advertising teaches that loyalty to the home merchant brings real returns in better service and better values. It's a lesson that requires the repetition afforded by the weekly arrival in the home of THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

You can teach the public to rely on your Advertisements as safe guides to economy and satisfaction in shopping. Moreover, people appreciate being asked for their patronage. To them

"An Advertisement is an Invitation."

MAKING REPAIRS WITH SENCE INSTEAD OF DOLLARS

Out of the bitternessof my own experience I am prompted to offer the following advice to those of my readers who want maximum efficiency from their automobiles.

Naturally an automobile operates at least expense when it is running in high gear with the spark advanced Sometimes, however, this is not the case. When it is running slowly this condition is a costly one. First, : because the spark is then too early which produces a spark knock. Second : because the power impulses are further apart and the action is therefore less even, power being consumed in overcoming the inertia of the flywheel which is very great at an uneven torpue.

Many drivers try to stay in high gear and keep the spark lever advanced all the way up the tangent as long as possible in climbing a hill. Under these conditions, when a change has to be made, it is necessary to drop into low gear, whereas scond gear would have sufficed with a little more momentum. With the engine laboring there is a great strain on all parts and, of course too much gasoline is being wasted in this destructiv effort.

Most drivers who do this, think they are economizing on fuel because they figure their engines are turning over fewer times in a given distance, and hence, less gasoline is being passed into the engine and burned. That is not so, many of them will be surprised to learn, for if a change were made into second gear, less gasoline would be consumed.

Have you ever watched the expert driver when his car starts to skid ? He doesn't jam down his feet on the brake and accelerator. He simply throttles down the engine quickly and turns his front wheels in the direction the car is skidding. The rear wheels, turning so slowly, in nine cases out of ten pull his car out of the skid. Then he picks up again and is gone before you realize he even started to skid.

It's a mighty hard thing to do, that of keeping your foot away from the brake when a car starts sliding, but it must be done or you'll end up in a bad smash. The car starts swaying; the occupants scream; you loose your head; down goes your foot to lock the brakes, then—crash !

You're afraid of skidding and so am I. The way I overcame it on my car was to go out on a rainy night on a wide, puiet street and slide around until I mastered the art. Such an experience was hard on the tires but was well worth while, because when the unexpected came I was prepared.

Animals Locate Goldfields.

To a pig lies the credit of having located recently, an exceptionally rich gold-bearing reef located at the foot of Mount Travers, New Zealand. A hunter shot at the pig and the pig dislodged some valuable quartz. This is not without precedent, as, in the cathedral of La Paz, Bolivia, there is a silver pig with jewelled eyes which commemorates the discovery of the Potosi silver mines by a sow rooting for roots with its snout. A terrier scratching the ground discovered the placer gold mines of Dunrobin Glen, in Scotland. Its owner washed out enough of the precious metal to set him up in business. A wounded bear led an American prospector to the Cape Nome goldfields.

The Largest Clock.

Electricity plays an important part in what is claimed to be the world's largest clock. This is the new clock of Colgate & Co., which takes the place of one that for many years called attention to their Jersey City factory.

The new clock, wound by a ¾ h.p. motor, has a dial diameter of 50 feet. The minute hand is 38 feet 3 inches long, and the hour measures 27 feet 6 inches, the hands weighing together 3,825 pounds. More than two hundred lamps placed at regular distances around the hands make it as easy to tell the time by night as by day.

"THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS."

Some Amusing Stories of Well-Known People.

Many stories are told of the journalist's ingenuity and resource in gathering news for his paper. One of the best concerns the famous De Blowitz, a former correspondent of the London Times.

At the time of the Conference at Berlin in 1878, the utmost precautions had been taken to prevent news leaking out, and every journalist in Berlin was at his wits' end to discover anything. De Blowitz had an "accomplice," a young man attached to one of the diplomats. He was to bring De Blowitz word of all that happened.

It would have been fatal to success for the pair to have been seen speaking together, so the following ruse was arranged: Every day the young man came to lunch at De Blowitz's hotel with the news of the day in the lining of his hat. When he left he took De Blowitz's hat instead of his own, and the correspondent thereupon took possession of the hat containing the news.

One day the conspirators had a scare, for one of De Blowitz's rivals took the hat by mistake! Luckily he returned it without finding what was hidden inside. Thus "the Times," alone of the newspapers, had accounts of what the Conference was doing.

The above is told in "The Light of Other Days," an interesting book of reminiscences by the anonymous author of "Fifty Years of London Society." Another of his stories concerning De Blowitz is as follows:—

He was noted for his wonderful memory. At the Berlin Conference he was very anxious to obtain the treaty that was to be signed. He managed to get a copy of part of it, and persuided one of the diplomats to read the missing portions to him. He then went back to his hotel and dictated to his secretary all that he had heard word for word.

De Blowitz left Berlin with the treaty stitched up in his waistcoat, and the Times published it before it was signed, one of the greatest "scoops" in the history of journalism.

The author tells an amusing story of Lord Palmerston, the famous Victorian Prime Minister. "The wife of a poor agricultural laborer had been awarded by the Laborers' Encouragement Association fifteen shillings for her praiseworthy domestic energy during the year. 'The Scriptures have it,' said 'Pam,' when presenting the prize, 'that a virtuous wife is a crown to her husband; but here is one who is worth three crowns to her helpmate'."

The author tells several amusing stories of Sarah Bernhardt. She was playing at the Gaiety Theatre in London and was in the habit of catching the train back to her hotel at Richmond after the play. Once, however, she missed it.

So she hired a cab and set off. After a time it occurred to her that they were not making much progress, and on being interrogated the driver informed her that they were lost and that he would go no farther. The actress had to get out of the cab and try to find her way as best she could.

After a walk of some minutes she met a fire-engine returning from a fie. Without a moment's hesitation she hailed it and persuaded the officer in charge to take her home. Thus she arrived at her hotel perched on the engine. Someone shouted "Fire!" and in a twinkling the whole place was in confusion. It took a great deal of explanation before Richmond settled down to sleep again.

WILSON'S - HARDWARE

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Your Home Surroundings
A little Paint works wonders

Martin-Senour
100% Pure
Paints and Varnishes

Stand the acid test of wear and tear.
Once used always used.

"Save the Surface and you Save All"

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INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try
ALFRED McCUTCHEON,
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A number of compaines to choose from.

Office :
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Radiators.

Have that leaky radiator repaired and put in shape, before it does damage to your car. Good job done. T. Thompson, at Frank Kinkley's paint shop.

VanLuven

HEAT FOLKS
PAPA LOVES HEAT FOLKS
MAMA DOES TOO
THEY PLAY A HOT TUNE
DRIVE AWAY THE B-L-U-E-S

HERE'S an outfit that will jazz-up any heating plant. The Heat Folks put a smile on the furnace that won't come off. They just play away to ashes. From top to toe your home radiates heat and happiness. You'll find no discord in the cellar—blue notes are unknown to this coal. And the tune they play is sweet music to your pocket-book—for they play long and faithfully. There's music in the air in the house where they

Call the HEAT FOLKS
for good, clean coal

VanLuven
Phone 92 Napanee

Throwing Away Diamonds

If you found somebody tossing diamonds out into the lake you would, and rightly, have serious doubts as to their sanity. And yet there are people who are daily throwing away something more valuable even than diamonds.—GOOD EYESIGHT. When it is gone nothing can take its place.

Have your eyes examined to-day.

DR. LESLIE LEWIS
Eyesight Specialist

Above Wallace's Drug Store
Open Every Day

AUTOMOBILE SHOW!

We will have on display at our showroom, Napanee, on

Saturday, March 28th,
Afternoon and Evening,
The New Chevrolet K Superior 1925 Models

when a factory representative will be on hand to explain the new mechanical features of these cars.

The public are cordially invited to attend this demonstration.

C. A. WISEMAN.

Empire Cafe

OPPOSITE CAMPBELL HOUSE

Change of Management
Commencing 16th March, 1925

All accounts owing by Mr. Geo. Chow will be paid if presented before April 16th, 1925.

Lem Chong, Lem Dang, Lem Chan.
17b

Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th
we opened the well-known
WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN
for Custom Grinding.

46
M. R. MIDMER.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service. "A Great Pray-er Paul."
7.00—Monthly Choir and Orchestra Song and Picture Service.

OTHER SERVICES.

9.30—Class Meeting.
11.45 — Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—"The Prayer Service."

Peerless Fencing.

Another carload of this popular heavy zinc Insulated Wire Fencing at mail order prices.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Golf Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Napanee Golf Club for the year 1925 will be held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Nppanee, on Tuesday evening, March 31st, at 7.30 p.m. All members and interested parties are specially requested to attend.

T. B. GERMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A Tribute to Canadian Beef.

A tribute to the excellence of Canadian cattle that are shipped to Great Britain appears in a recent issue of "Review of the River Plate," published in the Argentine Republic. The Canadian cattle, the writer states, are finished on grain, and their flesh is of a better flavour than Argentine alfalfa or grass fed cattle. The Argentine's beef, he points out, has a spledid appearance, but it does not equal in thickness or flavour the Canadian grain fed bullocks.

English Lads for the Farm.

A party of fifteen English boys brought to Canada by the British Immigration Society arrived in Napanee Tuesday afternoon to be distributed among farmers in this county. The boys were met at the station and taken to the town hall where a large number of farmers and townspeople greeted them. Mayor Ming, Mr. J .W. Robinson, Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, Rev. W. R. Tanton, Mr. J. A. Laughland, Rev. A. J. Terrill and Mr. John O'Brien wecomed the lads to this county. The boys are intelligent looking and seemingy healthy, and if given a reasonable opportunity should make good citizens.

Died at Toronto.

Alfred H. Joyce passed away at his residence, 852 Shaw street, Toronto, on Friday morning last, after having undergone an operation for appendicitis the day previous. The funeral took place from his late residence Monday afternoon, at 2 p.m. to Mount Pleasant cemetery. Mr. Joyce was the publisher and editor of The Legal Information Annual, and was well known to the legal profession. Born in September, 1879, in the Township of Cramahe in the county of Northumberand, Ont., he studied law, and then went into the real estate business in Hamilton. Later h e went to Toronto, and started the publication with which his name was associated up to the time of his death. Mr. Joyce was a member of the A.F. & A.M. He is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Ethel VanAlstyne, daughter of Mrs. N. VanAlstyne, Mill street, Napanee, one sister, Mrs. Ashton McCabe, Napanee ; and two brothers, Wesley and John, of Deseronto.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.
11-3-m

The Brooder that Raises *Dollars*

Ask your county agent or agricultural college what part *brooding* plays in making poultry profits. And what part *hatching* plays, too.

They'll tell you they're the *first steps* toward success. And they'll very probably recommend Buckeye Incubators and Buckeye Coal-Burning or Oil-Burning Brooders. They'll tell you that they hatch *more* eggs, raise *more* chicks, insure *bigger* poultry profits for you.

Then ask us for the new Buckeye Catalog—a most complete and valuable book on poultry raising. Tells how to feed, cull, get more eggs in winter and market for high prices.

THE M. B. MILLS CO
Agents
NAPANEE, - ONT.

BUCKEYE COLONY BROODER
THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Morning service.
10.30—oll y n
Subject, "The Prayer That
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6.30 p.m.—Organ recital.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service.
Teaches Us to Pray."
"Christianity and Education."
Wednesday, 7.45 — Mid-week session of the Church School.
Sunday, April 5th—Sacred Cantata, "Christ to Calvary."

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong, Sermon by Rev. Rural Dean Creeggan.

Daily Lenten services at 8.30 a.m. and (except Wednesday) at 5.00 p.m. ; Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

Dress Making.

Dress-making and Sewing. Apply to MRS. JOHN KINKLEY, Roblin Hill. 18-c

Well-Known Citizen Passes.

James Davis, a well known citizen of Napanee for a long number of years, passed away on Thursday last at the age of eighty-seven years. The late Mr. Davis was for a long number of years a valued employee of The Robinson Co., but had been living retired for some years. Besides his aged widow he leaves two daughters, Mrs. Mellow and Mrs. Garrett, and one son, Mr. Desmore Davis. The funeral took place from the residence of his son on Saturday.

IOLANTHE

OR THE PEER AND THE PERI

Synopsis

Iolanthe is a fairy who 25 years ago broke the fairy laws by marrying a mortal and was condemned to death. The fairy Queen, however, chnged the sentence to banishment. As the opera opens the Queen is induced to pardon Iolnthe. Her son, Strephon, a shepherd, is in love with Phyllis, a ward in Chancery whom he has decided to marry without the Lord Chancellor's consent. The Peers also ask to marry Phyllis and she, becoming jealous of Iolanthe, whom no one believes is Strephon's mother, decides to marry one of them. The fairy Queen, to avenge Strephon, makes him a member of Parliament where he makes things most uncomfortable for the Peers. Phyllis and Strephon are reconciled and induce Iolanthe to intercede with the Lord Chancellor, who has decided to marry Phyllis himself. Iolanthe reveals herself as his lost fairy bride and is again doomed to death by the Queen. But the Lord Chancellor finds a way out of the difficulty and all ends happily. IOLANTHE is to be produced by the Napanee Musical and Literary Club in the armouries on a date to be announced later.

PAUL'S

Most of us are so accustomed to our home surroundings that we loose sight of its general effect. Otherwise we would give more consideration to the decoration of our walls. They are the most conspicuous part of the room and make a subconscious impression that is lasting. Plain walls are dull and spiritless unless there are rich hangings, or a gorgeous art collection to stand out against a drab wall. But the average home is not blessed with costly objects, therefore walls must have warmth of their own. You'll find that misty, neutral tones in soft blended tapestries form ideal backgrounds that not only permit you to use your favorite pictures, but support furnishings better than extreme papers. Let your choice express your personality. In other words, what you like will usually be right. You'll find it at

PAUL'S

TYPING BY WIRELESS.

Machines That Will Tick Across 3,000 Miles.

In the not distant future girls sitting in ordinary London business offices will be able to tick out typewritten messages in New York, more than 3,000 miles away.

This revolution in telegraph methods was forecast by Mr. Donald Murray at the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London, England.

The machine which has made this vision possible is the Startstop Printer or Teletype, the business man's printing telegraph. It is provided with a typewriter keyboard which can be worked at a rate of forty to eighty words a minute over any distance from 100 feet to 5,000 miles. Any girl typist can use it.

Mr. Murray foretold that within the next decade telegraph offices will become automatic switching exchange. Telegraph operators, like telephone girls, will disappear.

The teletype works in much the same way as the telephone, except that messages are typewritten.

"A subscriber," said Mr. Murray, "will be able to ring up any other subscriber, with all the usual 'engaged' and other signals, but the teletype subscriber will have an advantage that he cannot have now on the telephone trunk service.

"Every hotel and public place will have a teletype for the delivery and reception of telegrams. There will be teletype call offices at the hotels and great stores and other convenient centres where it will be possible to use the teletype on similar terms to the telephone and in similar circumstances, namely, payment of a sum, according to time and distance.

"The teletype can be left ready for receiving messages at night. Unlike the telephone, the teletype records messages without human assistance, and when the business man comes to his office in the morning he will find telegrams and cablegrams that have arrived during the night or early morning."

Clovers and Timothy

Rennie's Clover and Timothy Seeds are Sown by the Most Critical Farmers Everywhere

OUR Clover and Timothy Seeds are grown in Districts supplying seed that is best suited to our Canadian climate, and the enormous increase in the demand for Rennie's Seed is due to three outstanding features:

Purity, Quality and High Germination

We highly recommend our grades of the following varieties:

Rennie's Brands of Medium Red Clover—All Northern Grown
Rennie's Brands of Mammoth Red Clover—All Northern Grown
Rennie's Brands of Alfalfa Clover—All Ontario Grown
Rennie's Brands of Alsike Clover—All Ontario Grown
Rennie's Brands of Sweet Clover—All Ontario Grown
Rennie's Brands of Timothy — All Northern Grown

Order Rennie's Clover and Timothy Seeds from your local Dealer, or direct from

THE WILLIAM **RENNIE** COMPANY LIMITED
Cor. ADELAIDE and JARVIS Sts. TORONTO

If you cannot obtain locally, please write us giving your Dealer's address.

Rennie's Seed Annual—the most complete Canadian Seed Catalogue—free on request.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

William Fox presents Lincoln J. Carter's 1925 high speed melodrama, "THE CYCLONE RIDER," a roaring race for gold and girl, supported by Evelyn Brent and Charles Conklin.

Also a good Fox Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Constance Talmadge's new First National Comedy, "Learning to Love," was written by John Emerson and his wife, Anita Loos. This couple have been associated in the making of many of Constance Talmadge's best photo plays.

Also a good Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

No prize fighter ever trained harder for a fight than Richard Dix did for his first starring picture for Paramount, "MANHATTAN," an adaptation of Jeffery Farnol's story.

And a special Comedy.

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Vine's Electric Shop

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THOMPSON BROS.

Here and There

A total of 1,003,672 barrels of apples have been shipped to the English market from Halifax since the beginning of the shipping season up to February 24. London took 354,715 barrels and Liverpool and Manchester came second and third with 267,823 and 172,685 barrels respectively.

Eighty-four thousand automobiles are now being operated by citizens of the Province of Quebec equivalent to an average upkeep of $300 per year each, a total expenditure for maintenance alone of $25,000,000 every year, according to figures supplied by the Montreal Automobile Trade Association.

Around 16,000 horses were shipped from western Canada to eastern Canada in 1924, most of them coming from Saskatchewan. This province is maintaining its lead as the greatest horse-breeding centre of the Dominion, with a total of 1,170,745 head, an increase of 33.44 per cent over 1923.

The steamship "Princess Marguerite" successfully passed her trials on Clydebank when she developed an average speed of 22.56 knots and a best run of 23.2 knots per hour. Together with the "Princess Kathleen" she will be used on the Seattle-Vancouver-Victoria route this coming season.

Monsignor Heylen, Bishop of Namur, Belgium, and permanent president of the Eucharistic Congress, arrived at St. John, N.B., last week on the "Montrose." His Lordship was on his way to Chicago where he will make preparations for the Congress, to be held there in June, 1926.

Ivan Shvegel, Canadian Pacific Railway representative in Jugoslavia, interviewed here recently, stated that his countrymen were 88 per cent. agriculturists and that he felt "certain that in the mutual interests of both countries the future will, in the field of immigration, lead to closer and closer relations between Canada and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

A romance of the peerage and the steerage was personified by F. E. Bailey, grandson of the late Lord Glanusk, who arrived at St. John, N.B., last week among the third-class passengers on the "Montrose." Bailey, who is just 17 years of age, was so struck with Canada that he ran away from Bray Court College at Maidenhead and after a number of adventures realized his ambition by sailing on the "Montrose."

The largest batch of Clydesdale horses that has ever sailed from the Clyde, valued at £10,000, was embarked recently on the "Marloch." It consisted of 14 stallions and 3 fillies, and there were also ten Percherons from Antwerp on the "Marburn," while ten more Percherons and Belgians will be shipped at a later date. The horses were purchased by Mr. W. J. McCallum, of Brampton, Ontario, and Brandon, Manitoba.

George E. Buchanan, of Detroit, believes in romance. He believes in it so much that last year he took 48 Detroit boys for a trip to Alaska. This year he is going to take a good many more and he will include Canadian youngsters. He has been visiting in Toronto and his object is to find some boys willing to take a holiday in the Far North next July. Mr. Buchanan, who was born near Chatham in Ontario, has developed this unique hobby owing to having himself been taken on a trip to Alaska forty years ago when he was a boy.

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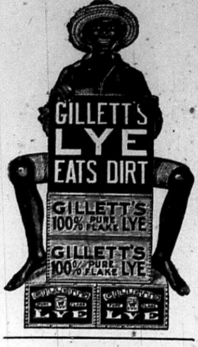

Shooting Pains.

Paddy and Mick were old pals, and they often went out for a day's rabbit-shooting together. Unfortunately, Paddy was not able to walk so far as of yore on account of the rheumatism, which caused him great pain when an attack came on.

One day they were indulging in their favorite pastime and had been out for three hours without having brought one bunny to book. While they were crossing a field Micky suddenly turned to his companion and shouted:

"Paddy, can ye run, bejabers?"

"I'm bust if I can," replied the rheumatic one.

"You're bust if you can't," was Micky's unsympathetic response; "there's a blithering great bull after us."

Private Home of Royalty.

The Royal Pavilion at Aldershot is one of the homes of British royalty regarding which the public knows practically nothing. It stands not far from the highway on the road to Farnham, a little beyond Government House and near the Cavalry Barracks. It is completely hidden by dense shrubberies, except from a hillock hard by, whence one can see something of its plan and elevation. It used to be known as the Queen's Pavilion, and in those days was, and probably still is, a glorified wooden bungalow, painted in bright colors, and containing a number of handsome rooms. There are no days on which the public may view it.

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I am supplied with the best grades of

Timothy, Red, Alfalfa, Alsike and Sweet Clover Seeds.

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All of which will be sold very cheap according to quality. Do not fail to see me before buying.

Fred A. Perry,
NAPANEE
Opposite Campbell House

NEWS AGENCY IN 1568

LETTERS OF THE FUGGER FIRM PUBLISHED.

Items Collected by Sixteenth Century News Agency Has Startling Similarity Between Those Days and Happenings of Present Era.

News Letters written when Europe, with its richly-dressed nobility, its picturesque peasantry and its castellated towns, was just emerging from medievalism, have a strangely modern smack. Witness "The Fugger News Letters," a selection of unpublished letters from the correspondence of the German house of Fugger during the years 1568 to 1605. Taken from the collection in the Vienna National Library, they have been published in book form. The Fuggers were international bankers. To them news had a commercial significance, and so they bought "intelligence" from the journalists of their day.

In Augsburg, Germany, one of the early homes of printing there was a news agency which, quite correctly, may be regarded as the Associated Press of those times. One Jeremias Crasser was head of the organization, and later a man named Jermias Schiffle. Calling themselves "Nouvellanten," they supplied Fugger and other clients with their "Ordinary" and "Extraordinary" News Letters.

The best way to read this volume, says the editor of Editor and Publisher of New York, is to imagine oneself back in Augsburg or Nuremberg at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and then read the News Letters as one would read newspapers. There is a startling similarity between events in those days and the happenings of the present era. For example, here is a News Letter from Moscow in 1572 regarding atrocities in Russia:

"The only fresh news I have to report," writes the correspondent, "at this time is that the Muscovite himself ravages and despoils his own land and nation. The folk are pitilessly and cruelly killed in their thousands in all towns and many villages. They freeze to death and perish by violent means. Corn, cattle and all else which is needed for man's sustenance is burnt, corn is scattered in the streets and the fields, and altogether much wanton damage is done."

Mail pouches were rifled in 1581, as the following despatch from Cologne, dated July 20th, will show: "The Nuremberg courier arrived here from Antwerp on the 15th day of this month, and again left on his way to Nuremberg. But an eighth of a mile from the town, all the letters which he had received here were taken from him, partly opened or torn up and thrown into the fields. What has become of the courier himself, it is impossible to ascertain."

Crime had the same news value in 1585. A good illustration is the following despatch from Augsberg, of December 2nd, in that year: "The week just passed has been an unhappy one, for on Monday a carman hanged himself kneeling. On Tuesday a goldsmith of the name of Ostwald sprang into the Lech in the Sachsengassiein, wishing to drown himself on account of debts. But his neighbors saved him. On the night of Thursday, a cloth shearer of the name of Huber, who was drunk, fell into the Lech and was drowned. His body was found on the next day. On the same day a peasant woman of Pfersen killed a young male child—her own flesh and blood. On Friday a fisherman, who is also a gardener in Pfersen, persuaded his betrothed to accompany him to another village, because there would be holiday there two days running. When she had agreed to this and they were a little way from the town he stabbed her seven times with crooked blade and sorely wounded her. As several persons saw this murder from afar and raised a great clamor the malefactor took flight towards the city. The keeper of the gate caught the miscreant and by order of the authorities he was thrown into prison. The wounded girl was carried to the Pilgrim's House, where she yet lies in a hopeless state. Last night a weaver of the town was stabbed to death on account of which the small gates have remained closed this day. In the past night also a miller in the upper town threw his wife into the river and tried to drown her. But people came to her assistance."

A despatch from Constantinople, July 22nd, 1588, begins: "The latest letters from Constantinople report that the Janissaries there manifested great rebellion on account of a complaint against their Aga." Further on the books of News Letters strikes a modern note with a report from Japan, dated July 25th, 1590, telling what Christian missionaries had accomplished in that country. Yet up till about 1852 Japan was a closed country to Europeans, who were only allowed to trade at certain ports.

Hark to a despatch from Madrid July 6th, 1596, when Spain, drawing riches from her vast colonies in the New World was almost at the height of her power and when the Inquisition was doing its worst: "A few days ago the inhabitants of Toledo, according to their custom, have held a bull fight before his majesty. A great multitude having collected, some evil young rogues suddenly set up the cry, 'the houses are falling.' Thereupin such panic arose among the people that they rushed out of them and betook themselves to the tablados or tribunes. This caused one of these to collapse and several persons were hurt. The others fled without caps, hats or coats—the women without capes or slippers, only in scanty attire. In the meantime some graceless ruffians arrived and carried off all they could lay hands on, especially plate and golden trinkets. This turmoil lasted for over an hour."

LONDON'S DEBT TO A MISER.

How a Great City Hospital Was Founded.

The famous hospital that bears the name of Thomas Guy is known all over the world, not only for the healing work it does, but for the fact that many of the most eminent doctors of the past two centuries "walked" it in their student days.

The life story of Thomas Guy is an interesting study in human nature. The son of a poor Bermondsey coal merchant and lighterman, he was apprenticed at an early age to a bookseller, and in time went into business on his own account, one of his least creditable transactions consisting of buying a large consignment of Bibles printed in Holland, and selling them illicitly in England, in competition with the King's Printers. With the money thus made he set up as a stockbroker.

Soon he was known in the City as a man of considerable wealth. He became a member of Parliament and a governor of St. Thomas' Hospital, which then occupied a site close to what is now London Bridge Station. Guy added to his fortune by acquiring for cash, at half their proper value, the pay tickets issued to sailors, while the financial operations that led to the bursting of the South Sea Bubble also helped to increase his fortune. As a comparatively young man, Guy was reputed to be worth more than half a million pounds.

He was of a penurious disposition, however, and as a bookseller he always had his meals in the shop, for fear of missing a possible customer; while he would not have the luxury of linen on his table, but ate off a newspaper.

It is recorded that he fell in love with his maid, whom he would have married but for the fact that she involved him in an expenditure of a few shillings more than he had bargained for in connection with some repairs to his shop front. Another example of his parsimony was afforded by his conduct when a friend called to ask his advice on a certain domestic matter.

"If that is all you have called about," said Guy, "we can discuss it just as well in the dark," and he blew out the farthing dip he had lighted in receiving his visitor.

It is the paradox of his life that while he was miserly in every way so far as domestic affairs were concerned, he was extraordinarily openhanded in his capacity of governor of St. Thomas'. He gave many thousands of pounds towards the maintenance of the hospital, and when its work outgrew it he bought a piece of land on the opposite side of the street and endowed an entirely new hospital, the Guy's of to-day.

It was opened for the first time on January 6th, 1725, only ten days after the death of its founder, who is buried under the roof which he just lived to see completed.

Not the least astonishing fact about the hospital is that, from the time of years ago, no appeal for public support ever became necessary. This was due to the careful administration of the money left by Guy, and to a later legacy of £181,000 left by a Petersham resident. The work of the hospital has been carried on unceasingly ever since the day its doors first opened, and it now boasts a record of 10,000 in-patients and nearly half a million out-patients a year.

What the Prisoner Said.

Twenty-five years as a London magistrate have not robbed Mr. Cecil Chapman, the Westminster magistrate, of his kindly disposition, and his retirement, at the age of seventy-two, will be deplored both by court officials and criminals! He has been an especial champion of women and children.

Mr. Chapman is fond of relating an incident which once occurred in his court during the hearing of a charge against a youth arrested on suspicion of pocket-picking. The lad had many friends at the back of the court, who kept on interrupting the evidence.

At length the magistrate lost his patience, and remarked: "The next person who speaks will be immediately turned out of court." "And quite right, too, guv'nor!" declared the lad in the dock.—Puck.

Barrels as Cloaks.

At a recent auction sale in London there was sold for seven guineas an "absolutely unique Elizabethan drunkard's cloak, in which drunkards were placed and paraded through the streets."

The drunkard's cloak was essentially a North Country punishment for drunkards, and was inflicted by magistrates during the Commonwealth.

The article is thus described in "The History of Intemperance": "The barrel had one head out and a hole through the other, through which the offender was made to put his head; while his hands were drawn through two small holes, one on each side. With this he was compeled to march along the public streets."

Remarkable Doctor.

Murphy—An' can ye ricommind him?

Casey—Oi can. Faith, he's a moighty foine docther. Last Siptimber when little Katie wor prosthrated wid diftharia an' braythin' her last brith, Oi said: "Docther, will she live till marnin'?" He said: "Dinnis, don't worry. She will live," he said, "till many years after ye're dead an' under the sod."

Murphy—An' did she?

Casey—She did.—Boston Transcript.

Widows In White.

Widows in the Coira district of New Guinea take off their clothes and cover themselves all over with white pipeclay. They mourn their lost husbands for a year.

Baby's restless nights might be avoided

Scalded skin and other skin troubles are common causes of restlessness, and often could be avoided by careful bathing with Baby's Own Soap.

Its fragrant lather cleanses and heals Baby's skin, and prepares for restful sleep.

"Best for you and Baby too"

CONSULTING THE ORACLE.

People of Tibet Have Unquestioning Faith In the Oracles.

Stupid in ignorance and superstition, the people of Tibet have an unquestioning faith in the oracles that are established in their midst, and rely on them for advice and guidance in every occurrence of their daily life.

The principal soothsayer in Tibet is the State Oracle of Nejung, who has a sumptuous residence near Lhasa city and a retinue of over a hundred monks for his service.

He is considered on all matters of State and without his favorable recommendation no undertaking is begun.

He is required to draw up an annual forecast of events, and, as a matter of fact, he frequently gives extraordinary correct prophecies.

His services are also at the disposal—for a consideration—of persons of rank and wealth in Lhasa. His lesser brethren are scattered throughout the country, and in any undertaking, whether important or trivial, are first consulted by their local adherents.

The oracle dominates the lives of the Tibetans from birth to death! he prescribes for them in sickness and advises them in health.

No Tibetan would think of beginning an undertaking without first consulting his local oracle as to an auspicious time for carrying it out. The oracle decides the time and place of their burial ceremonies, and finally arranges for the starting of the released soul on its journey towards Nirvana.

For all these services the oracle must, of course, be paid, and he accordingly reaps an excellent harvest both in cash and in kind. By prescribing on every possible occasion some form of religious ceremony, he puts money into the hands of the lamas, with whom, of course, he is hand-in-glove.

The procedure when an oracle is consulted is as follows:

The aspirant for information, having stated the object of his inquiry and paid the necessary fees to the attendant lamas, is led before the oracle, who is seated on a high chair, clad in gorgeous silken robes. He holds a long sword in his right hand and a spear or some other weapon in his left.

The attendant whispers the applicant's request, whereupon the oracle begins to tremble, and in a few minutes works himself into a frenzy as the devil assumes control of his body.

During the height of the seizure the oracle gasps out cryptic words and disjointed phrases which are interpreted to the seeker after knowledge by the attendant lama.

The replies are usually couched in terms capable of more than one meaning.

Mu.

Lieut.-Col. James Churchward, described as formerly of the British army, and educated at Oxford, announces that the astonishing contents of 175 tablets discovered in India and translated by himself and other Buddhist scholars show that the motherland of mankind was in a tropical continent larger than North America, known as Mu, which went to the bottom of the Pacific with the inhabitants and their templed cities thirteen thousand years ago. The tablets say that the Garden of Eden was in that continent more than 50,000 years ago, and not in Asia or Asia Minor. Col. Churchward declares that the ancients of 10,000 years or more ago, he continues, were in possession of great secrets lost to subsequent civilization during many centuries. Armies of 10,000 B.C. in India, the records state, had flying machines that would carry scores of men. These aerial vehicles were propelled by engines of great simplicity that employed natural forces such as science to-day is seeking to harness. There is a record of the Gen. Ramchander having flown from the capital of Ceylon to Northern India in such a machine, one of a kind that was also employed to drop bombs on cities in wartime. The people of that day also employed gunpowder and firearms.

Ultra-Violent Ray Catches Fakers.

New methods of identifying pictures have been perfected by French chemists, according to the American Chemical Society. They use groups of red, blue, green, or white light to light the picture, and they examine the suspected canvas with the spectrometer. Employment of these various colors puts in relief the retouchings, scrapings and changed signatures which constitute a false picture. By employing the ultra-violet ray they make the zinc white and certain varnishes stand out by fluorescence. Finally, by scraping off very small amounts of paint, they have made spectrographic analyses of them, and have been able thus to determine, for example, in a false Renoir, the presence of a cadmium yellow, when Renoir only used chrome yellow.—Science.

Stars.

The sun is only one among a vast number of stars, estimated to number anything between seventy-five millions and one thousand millions.

A ROMANTIC CAREER

QUARTER-BRED INDIAN LAD REACHES U. S. SENATE.

Lived Among Indians Until Ten Years Old—Became a Jockey—Acquired an Education and Became a Lawyer—In Politics Thirty-One Years.

A less romantic body than the United States Senate it would be difficult to find, but careers richer in all the elements of romance than those of some of its members would also be hard to match. That of Senator Charles Curtis is a case in point. He is part Indian, and his early history was about 100 per cent. Indian. Another curious thing about him is his striking general likeness to Grover Cleveland. The likeness, we will admit, is more one of outline than anything else. Cleveland was a bulky blonde man. Curtis is a bulky man, extremely dark. The features he inherited are those of his father Curtis, an American of English descent, but the coloring is a direct gift from his grandmother who was a full-blooded Kaw Indian. Senator Curtis himself was at one time a "blanket Indian," living on a reservation and drawing his rations from the Government.

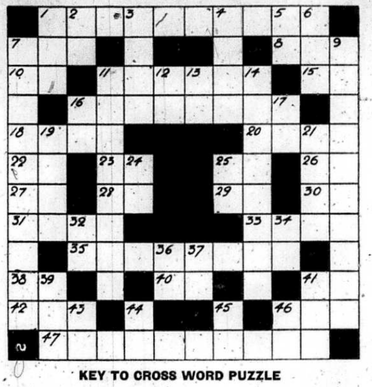
Julie Poppin, a Kaw Indian, was the grandmother of Senator Curtis. She was a young girl and a comely, the daughter of Chief White Plume, of the Kaws, who supported themselves on the vast buffalo herds that infested the middle West at the time our story opens. Into her life, as the novelists say, came a young Frenchman, a trapper, and the two were wed with the curious French and Indian rites of the period. To them was born a daughter, whose name is not mentioned, but she was to become Senator Curtis' mother when in due course she was wooed and won by a young American pioneer named Curtis. For some reason, not quite plain, the half-bred Indian woman and the quarter-bred Indian son continued to live with the tribe and particularly with old Julie Poppin, daughter of the Chief White Plume. Young Curtis in those days was not to be distinguished from any other young half-naked savage dancing in the sunshine and looking forward to the day when he would grow up and become a mighty hunter.

One day when he and the other young Indians were playing peacefully about the reservation, a band of Cheyennes suddenly bore down upon them. The two tribes had long been enemies but the Kaws resting comfortably under the protection of Uncle Sam, had no thought of hostilities and were taken by surprise. Senator Curtis remembers how the Kaws hastily barricaded themselves from the showers of arrows which the Cheyennes let fly. He was gathered with the other children behind a barricade, and then the old men took counsel together. They realized that their stand against the ferocious Cheyennes could be a limited affair only. If help was not forthcoming from the Government, which had troops at Topeka, sixty miles away, the Kaws would be massacred. It was imperative that a messenger should be sent. Little Charles Curtis was elected.

He was chosen to make the hazardous trip though he was only ten years old, because he could speak English and had been over the route before. So he slipped out and made for Topeka. The child reached the American post in time to send back a detachment of troops which lifted the siege of the Kaws, but he did not return with them. He decided to stay in Topeka, where he was especially attracted by the horses. Having been a rider almost from the time he could crawl, the idea of becoming a jockey intrigued him, and since horse racing was one of the most popular amusements in Topeka and in other frontier towns of the period he was not long in getting a mount. He rode well and for the next five years earned a livelihood as a jockey. He recalls that one day when he was riding at Kansas City the Jesse James gang appeared and stole the gate receipts after a display of firearms. At the end of five years he found himself too heavy to continue riding, so he wandered back to Topeka.

He had not been there long when one day into the town came a band of Kaw Indians, among them being the veteran Julie Poppin, his grandmother. The joy at the reunion was keen, and the tribe celebrated in fitting fashion. It was decided that Charlie should return to his mother's people and be supported by the Government for the rest of his life. So he set forth with them, but that night when the camp was sunk in slumber old Julie came to the boy and told him that his place was with the white people, that he was too good to become a blanket Indian. She spoke with passion, and fired the boy with ambition. Then she stole to the corral, selected a fast pony, put him on it and wished him God speed. So Charles Curtis returned to Topeka. He had considerable money in his possession which he had saved when riding horses, and he sought an education. He acquired the rudiments, and then a friend whom he met suggested that he should study law. This also he did, and supported himself while reading law by acting as the driver of a night hack in Topeka. It is recorded that while his horse dozed, the driver read Blackstone. There came a time when he passed his examinations and was admitted to the bar. There came another thrilling moment when a noted counsel was taken ill and Curtis was given a sensational criminal case to plead. His success brought him local fame, and eventually the promise of a brilliant political career. He has been thirty-one years in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



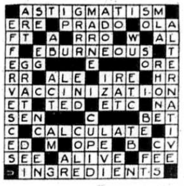
KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL.

1 Given as security.
7 A play upon words.
8 Section of the British Army.
10 Time east of Fort William.
11 Articles of clothing.
15 Us.
16 A message.
18 English School.
20 Title.
22 Therefore.
23 Act.
25 Island near New York City (ab.).
26 A conjunction.
27 Officer of a company (ab).
28 Adjective.
29 Nearby.
30 God of the mid-day sun (Egypt, myth).
31 Behind.
33 Assist.
35 Novice ; tyro (pl.)
38 One.
40 A white plague (ab.) backwards).
41 Proceed.
42. None.
46 Human being.
47 Vehicle.

VERTICAL.

1 Divide.
2 Above and touching.
3 Calm.
4 At all times.
5 Royal Academy (ab.) backwards).
6 A statute.
7 One who walks.
9 Uniting in a league.
11 A French policeman.
12 A style of type (ab).
13 For example (Latin).
14 Designed to preserve health.
16 A preposition.
17 A parent.
19 Pulled to pieces.
21 Greater in amount.
24 On top of.
25 One of the U.S. states (ab.).
32 Athletic association (ab.).
34 Bachelor of surgery.
36 Tuberculosis.
37 And (French).
39 Nothing.
41 Matter in its most rarified state.
43 Long Isand (ab).
44 Negative.
45 One of the United States (ab).
46 Myself.



Answer to last week's puzzle.

ANIMALS AND INSECTS.

A List of the Things These Creatures Do.

A list of the things that animals and insects do is ingeniously [illegible] by R. C. Dagne, as follows:

Bees are geometricians. Their cells are constructed so that with the least quantity of material they have the largest spaces and least possible loss of gaps.

The mole is a meteorologist. Eels are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator. He raises and lowers his sails, casts and weighs anchor and performs other nautical acts.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians.

The beaver is an architect, builder and woodcutter. He cuts down trees and erects houses and dams.

The marmot is a civil engineer. He not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

Wasps and hornets manufacture paper, and it is said that the invention of paper as we have it is due to the fact that a Mongolian got the idea from watching hornets make their nests out of a pulp which he got from weeds and straw and other vegetation.

Caterpillars make silk threads, and here again the inventors of silk got their first ideas of manufacturing silk fabrics.

Ants are architects and military geniuses. They conduct their affairs on the co-operative or socialistic plan, and may be also regarded as statesmen.

The squirrel is a ferryman. With a chip or a piece of bark for a boat and his tail for a sail he crosses the stream.

Dogs, wolves, lions, tigers, panthers are great hunters, and often when they have more meat than they can eat at a meal they will dig a hole in the ground, put the meat in it, then cover it with earth and leaves.

Much has been written by men trying to explain the difference between animal instinct and human reason. There is a difference in degree certainly, but it is hard to determine at what point instinct stops and reason begins.

The Treaty of Paris.

The Treaty of Paris, by which Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain, was signed in Paris on February 10, 1763. Governor Vaudreuil had surrendered Canada to Gen. Amherst at Montreal on September 8, 1760, and from that time the British had been in possession of the country and had administered it. The treaty made the cession complete and final.

REGENT BOWER BIRD.

He Is as Clever as He Is Beautiful—Well Aware of the Fact.

The Regent Bower Bird is a handsome little fellow, and acts as though he were well aware of the fact, and he is as clever as he is beautiful. His body is covered with a brilliant yellow and black jacket of feathers, and his sweet clear notes might be mistaken for the trilling of the pipes of Pan.

The Regent Bower bird comes from New Guinea and in the mating season he builds a wonderful little house for his lady love and his expected family. Over the nest he fashions with infinite pains a tent of flexible twigs and stems in which to entertain his lady-love.

It is here he woos her, spreading wide his wings, bowing and scraping like some old-time courtier, twisting and gyrating in strange antics. A carpet of moss—often brought from a distance—is spread for her dainty feet, and this he adorns with a number of snail shells, arranged in elaborate patterns.

It is an odd conceit, though one of his cousins is even stranger in his tastes. Black beans, black sticks, and the filmy black wings of beetles are his chosen scheme of decoration for his bower.

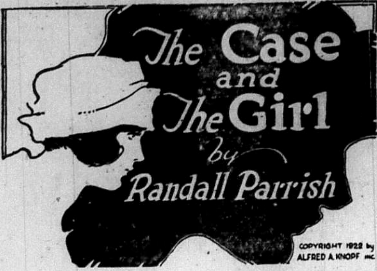
The Satin Bower Bird is a very handsome bird, with glossy black plumage, while the female is a pretty green, constructs a similar residence.

At home in Australia their dome-shaped arbor is gay with vivid leaves and stones, some bright-hued feathers and a few bleached bones carefully arranged before the entrance!

The Gardener Bower Bird of New Guinea, whose orange crest is a joy to see, uses the leafy stems of orchids for his bower, which is built against a tiny tree. Round this he makes a garden of fresh moss, spreading upon it, in a flowing pattern, the gayest blooms he can find; the empty shell cases of certain beetles, and curious gaudy fruits and fungi, are also pressed into his service.

"Too strange to be true!" I can only tell you that the Golden Bower bird of Australia—another grand relation of our common crow!—"goes one better," collaborating with his friends to build a bower spacious enough in its leafy greenness even for two human lovers to rest in.

These extraordinary birds choose two small trees but a short distance apart. Piling sticks against them, they weave trailing vines across, to form a roof and hang down behind, leaving the front only open. Clusters of brilliant fruit and tufts of strange white moss are added to make it beautiful.



The Case and The Girl

by Randall Parrish

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"He was on the trail, but just for what particular purpose I have failed to learn; the lad is a bit close mouthed, but it looks to me as though he was in love with you."

The girl smiled, tossing her head as she stepped forward.

"In love with me," she echoed. "That is a joke, yet I had some such suspicion when I told him to quit the job. He acted like a fool then, and began to question me as though he had a right. It was that being engaged business, most likely."

"Sure; he thought he had you copped, fortune and all, and it looks to me like he needs another jolt to put the idea entirely out of his head. That

and wondering how far he dared venture. "You can get lonelier in a big city than anywhere else."

"You bet you can. You see I run a broker's office down town, an' it's pretty blame slow around a dump like this—you get me?"

"Sure; this seems to be a pretty quiet place."

"Quiet! H—l! It isn't always so quiet. I've dropped in here when it was lively enough, believe me. But tonight it's the limit. Fact is I come up for a little excitement, as much as anything else, but must have struck an off night. You're a smoke inspector, Mike says?"

West nodded.

"Know Fred Karvan, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes; friend of yours?"

"Used to be; we were kids together down on the South side. He's got a pretty soft job now; stands in strong with the City hall, they tell me. Mean to drop in and see him some of these days."

"You'll find him a mighty good fellow," asserted West, to whom the name was entirely unfamiliar.

"Well, I'm not so sure about that. He's got pretty stiff the last few years, they tell me. But then you work under him, and ought to know. Head of your department, isn't he?"

"Yes, but I only meet him in a business way, of course."

"Sure; but that is the way you get to know them best. Been a soldier, haven't you?"

"Yes, but what made you think that?" in some surprise at the unexpected query. The man laughed, lighting a cigar carelessly.

"Oh, it has not been so long since, that the evidence is obliterated. I've got a habit of noticing things. The way you sit, and square your shoulders told me you'd been in uniform; besides, you're the right age. Get across to France?"

"Had over a year there," wondering what the fellow could be angling after. "You didn't get in?"

"No; I was over the limit. I was thinking you might be interested in looking over a collection of war relics Mike has got stowed away here somewhere. He had two boys over there, and I reckon they must have put in most of their time gathering up souvenirs. Anyhow they brought back the greatest collection of war junk I've ever seen. Say, Mike, what did you do with those war relics the boys sent home?"

The fellow addressed leaned over the bar, his face glowing with sudden interest.

"They vas in the back-room, all spread out. Why you ask? The gentlemen would see them, what?"

"Yes; this one was a soldier himself. How is it? You fellows like to see the things?"

West hesitated for just an instant, his eyes turning unconsciously toward Sexton, who had not spoken. He felt no suspicion, merely a vague doubt as to what this invitation might conceal. Yet it had all been natural enough, and promised an opportunity for him to learn something more of the place. Besides, there could be no danger; both he and Sexton were armed, and apparently the invitation was innocently extended. To refuse to accept would be churlish.

"Certainly," he said at last, quaffing the last of his beer and rising to his feet. "It will be nothing new to me, I imagine, but we'll have a look."

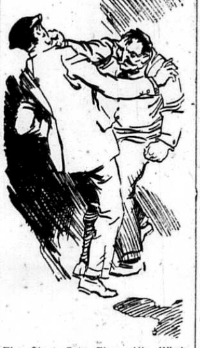
The other man, who had been leaning against the bar, had disappeared, while the fellow at the table had seemingly fallen asleep. Mike came forward with a bunch of keys in his hand.

"I keep dot room locked," he exclaimed gruffly, "for some beoples run off with all dings they get their fingers on. Hey, you, Carl," and he roughly shook the sleeper into semi-consciousness, "wake up, and see to the bar awhile. I've got some business. Whoever comes, you keep them here—understand. All right, gents."

The three stood close behind him as Mike inserted the key, and opened the door. The tightly closed room with shades drawn at the single window, was so dark that West could scarcely discern its shape and contents. Mike, without hesitation stepped within, his great bulk blotting out whatever view there was.

"Come right in, gents," he insisted "Von minute, an' I turn on the light."

West never understood why he responded so recklessly to this invitation, and advanced without hesitation. He had no suspicion of any trick, no conception of being in any danger. He stepped in directly behind the leader, and Sexton followed. An instant later, the door closed, with the sharp click of a night latch, and Mike flashed on the light. As he did so, he wheeled about, and shot one mighty clenched fist straight into West's face. This was done so suddenly, so unexpectedly, the man attacked found no opportunity to even throw up a hand in self-defense. The giant Pole flung his whole weight into the crashing blow, and the ex-soldier went down as though struck by a pole-ax. For an instant, he realized that Sexton was in a fierce struggle; that his assailant stood poised above him ready to land again if he moved; then consciousness left him entirely.



The Giant Pole Flung His Whole Weight Into the Crashing Blow.

He woke up, sitting in a chair, his hands bound to the arms with strips of cloth. For a moment everything about seemed tinged with yellow, the various objects in sight vague and shapeless. It hurt him to move his head, and his mind functioned dully. He could not think, or bring back to memory recollection of what had occurred. Yet slowly the mist cleared and the objects about him assumed natural form. He was in a room of some size—not the one in which he had been attacked, he felt sure—fitted up with a long table, and a number of chairs. There was no other furniture; the walls were bare, and only a small rag rug partially covered the floor. At first he perceived no other occupants; only as, painfully, he finally twisted his head to the right, his eyes distinguished two men seated against the wall. The sight of their faces restored instantly his memory of what had occurred. The Pole rested back, with feet on the table and eyes closed, but the other—the younger man—was watching him closely, an unlighted cigar gripped in his teeth.

"So, you've come out of it," the latter said unpleasantly. "I'd begun to think Mike had handed you a real knock-out that time. Ready to answer a few questions?"

West, his brain clearing rapidly, sat up straighter in the chair, determined to play out his part the best he could.

"Perfectly ready," he replied struggling to control his voice. "Only I should like to know what all this means? Why attack me?"

"You'll find that out soon enough, Captain; but first I'll do the questioning."

"Not until I know one thing, at least—what has become of the man who was with me?"

"Well, I might as well tell you," carelessly. "He got hurt; the fool compelled me to hit him with a gat; so he's out of it, and you might as well come through clean—that guy isn't going to help you any."

"You mean you killed him?"

"Well, he's out of the game; that's enough. And as for you, your best play right now is to talk up straight." He laughed sneeringly. "Unless you want to call up your friend Karvan, at the City hall, you know. H—l, but you was easy!"

"Easy?"

"That's what I said. I knew you all right when you first blew in, only I wasn't quite sure. I naturally guessed your smoke-inspector stunt was a sham. So I ran that Fred Karvan stuff in on you. You ate it up, which gave you clean away, for I never knew any guy of that name. Do you see the point, Captain West?"

"Yes, I see all that plainly, but it does not explain the attack on me. You evidently know my name, and this assault has been deliberately made. Why? What have you against me?"

"Perhaps I'll tell you when you explain. What brought you into this neighborhood. Hunting some one, wasn't you?"

"Not exactly."

"Oh, don't lie; that will bring you nothing, West. You were sticking your nose into a private matter which does not concern you in any way. That's right, isn't it? Very well, you've had your lesson, and now it is simply up to you to either drop this thing, or else take another. It's up to you how far we go. Now listen. I believe it was merely curiosity that brought you here. That's true, isn't it?"

"Largely, yes."

"You suspected something, and wanted to find out if it was so. Well, you came into a bad neighborhood. We are not nice to your kind around here. What really caused your seeking me?"

"I do not know that I did," West answered honestly. "In fact I haven't the slightest idea who you are."

The other laughed.

"So you are as green as that. Then I'll give you the information. My name is Hobart, Jim Hobart. I am the guy you were looking for?"

"Yes," West admitted, seeing no reason to refuse an answer.

"I thought so, although darned if I know how you ever located me here. However, the sooner we come to some understanding, the better. What do you know about me?"

"Nothing."

"Is that so! You knew my name when I spoke it. It was the Coolidge matter that sent you hunting me. You thought the girl was here, didn't you?"

"I had reason to believe she came here."

"I see; how did you gain that news?"

"A conversation by telephone was overheard."

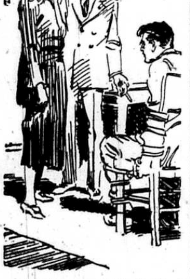
"Now we are getting down to facts. And this comprises your entire information, doesn't it? Let's check up. You connected me with the case because you were with the uncle and her on their call Sunday. You discovered in some way that I had since disappeared from that neighborhood. Then you accidentally got on to this telephone call, and decided to run me down. Some cute little detective, I'll say. But what's

is what I brought you in for. I'll explain first just how it happened. This army guy blew in here before dark, along with another fellow, Sexton.

"I was standing by the bar talking with Issy, and I was sure I knew this lad's face. I was stumped a bit at first where I had seen him; then all at once it came to me—he was the guy sitting out there alone in the automobile over on Arch street. I knew then what he was over here for, and got to talking with him. He give himself away the first thing, and that is why we got him up in this dump."

"How did he know I was here?"

"Some of your precious help out there heard you talk to me over the 'phone, and passed it on."



"You Recognize This Man?"

"And what does he want? What do these men want?"

"Well Sexton don't want much of anything—he's knocked out; the fool made a fight, and had to be hit; and, as to this bird, I rather think he was just naturally nosing around out of curiosity, and because he was stuck on you. I don't figure he is anything to be afraid of, but I am not going to have the fellow gum-shoeing around. I'll take his word to get out and stay out; otherwise he and I are going to have a little seance of our own. That's all there is about it."

West had said nothing, watching the others, and waiting to choose some course of action. His mind was confused, uncertain, yet he found encouragement in Hobart's statement of the case. The fellow felt no serious fear of him; had no suspicion as yet that any one believed Percival Coolidge murdered. The probability was that not even the girl dreamed of such a thing. Whatever her connection might be with this man, she must be innocent of so foul a crime. If he could only speak to her alone; bring to her the truth; reveal to her the real character of this man Hobart, there would be no doubt of the result. In spite of the strange situation he yet retained faith in the girl; she had been deceived, led astray in some manner, but his first impression of her true nature still controlled his thought. He could only believe her a victim of scheming villains, driven by circumstances to play a part uterly foreign to her character. His only hope of learning the facts from her own lips, or of re-establishing her faith in him, lay in a moment's conversation alone. His mind instantly leaped to this conclusion, and his eyes met her own. They were wide open, full of curiosity yet not unkind. He spoke swiftly.

"That sounds fair enough, Hobart," he said quietly, taking the chance as though it was the most natural thing in the world. "I am not hunting trouble in any way, or seeking to butt in where I am not wanted. Your guess as to my purpose in coming here is about right. I had no other object but to be of some service to this young lady. If I can talk with her a moment alone, and thus assure myself as to her wishes, I'll give you any pledge you want, and forget all about the affair. Is that satisfactory?"

"Alone, you said? You want to see her alone?"

"Absolutely no other arrangement will answer. I want her to talk freely; to answer my questions with no interference."

Hobart glanced toward his companion inquiringly, evidently inclined to deny the request.

"H—l, you don't want much," he said rather gruffly. "What do you think about this proposition, Natalie?"

The girl smiled, her eyes still on West's face.

"Fair enough," she admitted as though the whole matter was a joke. "It looks like the easiest way out."

"All right, if you say so. It is my guess you are equal to the job. How much time do you want, West?"

"Ten or fifteen minutes. I want to get down to the bottom of this thing."

"Oh, you do, hey? Modest as ever, I see. Well, here's luck to you. You needn't be afraid of the guy, Natalie; we got his gat before we brought him up here, and if he makes any break, I'll be out in the hall ready to take a hand. You're still for it?"

"Yes," indifferently, seating herself on a convenient chair. "We might as well talk it out now as any time. You go on Jim, and leave it to me."

Hobart was not entirely satisfied, hesitating as he lit a fresh cigar, his keen eyes watchful of them both. However, it was plain to be seen the girl had made her decision, and he evidently knew her well enough to realize the uselessness of revolt.

"All right, then," he replied finally, turning to the door. "Suit yourself, only watch your step. Anyhow, I'll be within calling distance, if this guy gets gay."

"Don't worry about that," a flash of anger in her eyes. "I am no baby, Jim Hobart. Go on now, and leave Captain West to me."

He closed the door behind him, and the two were alone in the room. No sound reached them from without, not even an echo of Hobart's footsteps in the hall. West looked across at the girl, who sat motionless, her eyes shaded by long lashes, and ringless fingers clasped in her lap. She appeared indifferent, uninterested, scarcely aware of his presence. He wondered if Hobart was listening at the door; what had become of Mike, and whether Sexton was alive or dead. For the moment he could scarcely make himself realize the true situation. His silence served to arouse her interest, for she suddenly lifted her head and looked at him.

"Well," she said soberly. "You have something to ask?"

"Much—yes; but first, are we alone?"

"Certainly—why?"

"This man Hobart, you are sure he is not listening at the door?"

She glanced about; then laughed.

"Little good that would do him; there is no key-hole, no chance for sound to penetrate. We are quite alone, Captain, and you are perfectly free to say whatever you please."

"But even then, is this wholly fair?"

"What do you mean?"

"I came here," he explained earnestly, "with no bad intention; no desire to injure any one, Miss Coolidge; my only thought the possibility of being of some service to you."

"That is very interesting. I am sure I am quite grateful.

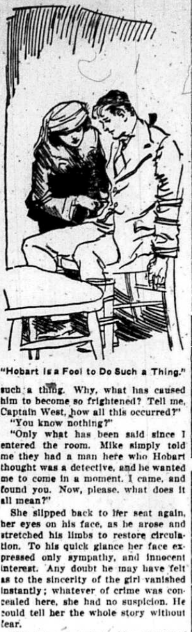
"Then I am going to ask you a favor. Release my hands and feet. You need not be afraid; I give my pledge to make no attempt to escape while we are together. Will you do this?"

CHAPTER IX

West Makes His Choice.

The girl neither answered, nor hesitated, but crossed the room swiftly, her hands seeking the lashings about his wrists. Her movement thrilled him, and his blood leaped at the soft touch of her fingers.

"Really, I did not realize you were tied into the chair," she exclaimed indignantly. "Hobart is a fool to do such a thing. Why, what has caused him to become so frightened? Tell me, Captain West, how all this occurred?"



"Hobart Is a Fool to Do Such a Thing."

"You know nothing?"

"Only what has been said since I entered the room. Mike simply told me they had a man here who Hobart thought was a detective, and he wanted me to come in a moment. I came, and found you. Now, please, what does it all mean?"

She slipped back to her seat again, her eyes on his face, as he arose and stretched his limbs to restore circulation. To his quick glance her face expressed only sympathy, and innocent interest. Any doubt he may have felt as to the sincerity of the girl vanished instantly; whatever of crime was concealed here, she had no suspicion. He could tell her the whole story without fear.

"I'll try and explain, Miss Natalie," he began rather lamely, "although perhaps, you may not wholly understand the motives which have prompted me. This, of course, is really no business of mine, and the only thing that has involved me is the deep interest I have felt in you."

"In me! Why, that is rather interesting. It was to serve me you came here?"

"At least I thought so. Shall I make it more definite? No doubt you are aware that you are an unusually pretty woman. Well, at least, I think so for one, and our first meeting, with its subsequent adventures, was romantic enough to shake me out of a commonplace existence. In fact, I became quite deeply interested in you."

"Why, really, Captain," she interrupted, slightly puzzled. "I perhaps do not fully comprehend to what you refer. Do you mean there was something between us? Some special intimacy?"

"Oh, no; not that; probably no dream of what was occurring in your mind. Yet the circumstances of our meeting were peculiar; they rendered a very brief acquaintance into what promised to become a real friendship."

"How do you mean?"

"Surely you cannot have forgotten so soon," he explained in surprise at her attitude, seating himself once more and facing her determinedly. "I came to you in response to a strange advertisement; you trusted me so completely as to introduce me to your friends as your fiance, and later confided to me the special trouble you were in. I pledged you my assistance, and it was surely very natural that, under these circumstances, I as a young man, should have become rather deeply interested—"

"In both the case and the girl."

"Yes; so much so, indeed, that even when I was rather harshly dismissed, I could not accept it without a protest. I had grown to feel that this was not a mere business arrangement between us. Do you understand now?"

"I can see it from your standpoint. But nevertheless, I am surprised, Captain West. You—you mean you actually fell in love with me?"

"I felt a very, very deep interest in you," he admitted gravely, "a greater interest than I have ever felt in any other woman. That is my sole excuse for becoming involved in your affairs. I could not bear to see you make a mistake it might be in my power to prevent."

"What mistake?"

"Well, first of all, trusting in this man Hobart."

She laughed, her eyes glancing up quickly into his face.

"And why not, please? Remember your confession; I may think this only jealousy."

"You are not so silly as that," earnestly. "Moreover, I may as well be perfectly frank. I did confess an interest in you, and in a measure, I still feel eager to serve you in every possible way; but you have changed so greatly, Miss Natalie, that my confidence in you has been severely tried."

"You no longer believe?"

"I hardly know; I fail utterly to understand you of late; you seem an entirely different girl. For one thing, you have deliberately deceived me."

"Indeed! in what?"

"In your visit to Arch street with Percival Coolidge. That was no mission of charity to a poor widow and children."

"What then?"

"An arranged conference with this fellow Hobart. He rented that cottage for no other purpose, and left it the next day. You made a mistake when you took me along."

She straightened up slightly in the chair, yet spoke rather indifferently, her voice cold.

"No doubt I did," she said tersely. "Indeed I have already discovered, Captain West, that I made an even greater mistake when I first took you into my service. You have proven altogether too inquisitive. Now I will be plain with you. Whatever need I once supposed I had for your services ended with the explanation I received in that Arch street cottage. I told you so very distinctly after our return home. You recall that interview, no doubt?"

He bowed, waiting for her to go on.

"You were then and there dismissed from my service. That should have been sufficient. I knew nothing of your silly feeling of personal interest in me; nor did I realize any occasion for discussing with you the reasons causing me to change my plans. You were my employee, and I discharged you; that was all. It is true Percival Coolidge took me to that cottage to have certain mysterious things explained, and they were explained to my complete satisfaction."

"By Hobart?"

"Yes."

"You knew the fellow before?"

She hesitated slightly, although there was no perceptible change in the answering voice.

"For several years; he was in my father's employ; the—the whole trouble originated in a joke, and—and was quite amusing, once I understood. Of course, after that, I had no further need for you. Why did you persist in annoying me?"

West hesitated an instant, his mind struggling with the situation. Was she honest, truthful, in this statement? Could he say anything which would change her viewpoint? She must have been deceived by these men, yet how could he expose them so she would comprehend? He was so little certain of the facts himself, that he had nothing but suspicion to offer.

"Why do you not answer, Captain West?"

The girl's eyes were clear, insistent, a little amused; they somehow aroused his determination.

"I will endeavor to make you understand, Miss Natalie," he explained slowly. "I would not have you feel that I deliberately pushed myself into this affair. When I left Fairlawn after your dismissal, I had no thought of ever seeing you again. I have already told you the interest I had felt in you up to that time, but your abruptness during our last interview left me angry, and with no inclination to seek your presence again. You can scarcely blame me for such a feeling?"

"No," she confessed. "I—I was so excited and nervous I was not very nice."

"You certainly hurt me. I departed with a sense of wrong rankling, and no desire to come back. But fate intervened. You know, perhaps, that I overheard the shot which ended the life of Percival Coolidge, and I was the first to discover his dead body. I supposed it a case of suicide, and so bore witness at the inquest. The whole matter would have ended there; but the next day you discharged Sexton also, and the man sought me out at the club."

She leaned forward, her lips parted, a new light in her eyes.

"He told you something? He made you suspicious?" she asked breathlessly.

"He caused me to see the affair from a somewhat different point of view—a point of view which, I confess, revived my interest in you. I began to believe you had been deceived, and your treatment of me arose through a misunderstanding; I thought you a victim, and that I would be a cad if I failed to stand by you. We put this and that together, carried out some investigations quietly, and arrived at a definite conclusion."

"What investigations?"

"In the field where the body was found first," West went on steadily, but no longer looking at her, "tracing the different tracks through the clover. Then I looked up that cottage in Arch street, and thus learned about Hobart. Somehow he seemed to fit into the picture, and your mysterious visit there made me anxious to interview the man. He had left no address, however, just faded out of sight suddenly, which increased suspicion. Then, when we were completely baffled, Sexton learned about your conversation over the telephone."

"How? Was he at the house?"

"Yes; he went out at my suggestion."

"And heard me repeat this number?"

"It makes no difference how he got the information; we knew you were coming here this afternoon, and jumped at the conclusion that you were going to meet Hobart for some reason."

(To be continued.)

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Struck Wealth of Gas by Accident

IN AND AROUND MEDICINE HAT. Second Street, a milling company's elevator and the Canadian Pacific bridge. The insert is a photograph taken of the Big Chief natural gas well at Medicine Hat, July 26th, 1909. There was a closed-in pressure of 580 lbs. and an open flow of 8,000,000 cubic feet per day, an equivalent to 151 tons of coal.

JUST thirty-nine years ago, in July, 1885, to be exact, a small crew of men in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, unloaded a portable water-well drilling machine at a point near where what is now the village of Allison, Alberta, thirty-five miles west of Medicine Hat, on the main line of the company. The crew had been sent to this spot to drill for water and set to work. Little did these men realize that they were about to make a find that was to be the beginning of a wide-spread industry. Perhaps they were disappointed when, instead of the water they were seeking, gas appeared in their well, but if they could have looked into the future they would have seen that this first gas well was to be the cause of the expenditure of millions of dollars, the employment, directly and indirectly, of thousands of men, and the opening up of an enormous area stretching from the Peace River in the north to the international boundary in the south, and from the Rocky Mountains in the west to the Alberta-Saskatchewan line in the east.

So much interest was immediately aroused over the discovery of natural gas in this well that others were drilled in Medicine Hat, but the results were not gratifying until the year 1890, when gas was discovered in considerable quantity while drilling was being conducted in search of coal, and it was then found that it could be obtained in commercial quantities in what is now known as the Medicine Hat sand, at a depth of about one thousand feet. In 1906 the first deep well was sunk and a splendid flow of gas was encountered, from which the city of Medicine Hat has enjoyed the benefits of natural gas up to the present time, with the further prospect of a long-continued supply.

After this the Canadian Pacific Railway drilled a number of wells for its own use, and other concerns entered the field. The wells at Pincher Creek were drilled for oil, which was produced for a time, gas in insignificant quantities being also encountered, but these and many other wells resulted in disappointment to their promoters. There were times that the heartaches and the tragedies and the losses far exceeded the successes and the gains, but this did not deter the men who were willing to stake their all on what they had undertaken to do, and it is to their determined efforts that the later developments of petroleum and natural gas are due.

The next gas field of importance to be developed was the Bow Island field, on which work was begun in 1908, on the south bank of the South Saskatchewan River on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was in this field that Canada's largest gas well was drilled, producing, when completed, approximately thirty million cubic feet of gas per day, and it was on the strength of this development that the enormous sixteen-inch pipe line, one hundred and seventy-five miles in length, was financed and built in order to supply the towns en route. Other fields have been opened, among them that known as the Foremost field, located on Etzikom Coulee. In 1914, the first well was drilled here in search of oil, and at a depth of about two thousand feet, gas in very large quantities was found. Recently another well has been completed in this field, which is now producing over seventeen million cubic feet of gas per day and is one of the largest gas wells in Canada, giving to the towns and villages along this route an almost unlimited supply of gas. As many as three hundred wells have been drilled in Alberta up to the present time in various sections of the province. Not all have been productive, of course, some having to be abandoned on account of drilling difficulties, while others did not yield the fluid sought, or did so in such small quantities as not to be worth the expense of further development, and so were abandoned for more productive fields.

The possession of this natural resource to the people of Alberta is of enormous value and its importance cannot be exaggerated. It has played a big part in the past and will play a big part in the future in the development of the province. It remains for the people themselves to see to it that it is properly used and conserved for posterity—Westers Story Magazine.

THE SPLICING OF ROPE

MAY SAVE THE FARMER MUCH TIME AND TROUBLE.

Rope Is Made of Cotton, Hemp Jute and Flax—Strength of Manilla Rope — Short, Long and Side Splices — Rope Halters Are the Strongest.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Rope for stock halters, hay fork and grain sling equipment, the tying of animals or materials, hoists or holding is used on every farmstead. A knowledge that will enable the farm boy to tie quickly the various knots and hitches will save much time and reduce the possibility of accident on all operations where rope is used. The ability to quickly splice a broken hay fork rope at the time when it is most needed will save hay, time and trouble.

Rope Material.

Rope is made of various materials such as cotton, hemp, manilla fibre, jute and flax. The rope most frequently used on the farm is made from hemp, imported from Manilla. Common rope is generally composed of three or four strand. The four-strand rope is stronger than the three-strand of equal diameter.

Strength of Manilla Rope.

The safe load for the various diameters of manilla (three-strand) rope is about one-sixth of the actual breaking load. For three-strand manilla rope of one inch diameter the safe load is under 1,000 pounds, while the breaking load is nearly 6,500 pounds. Half-inch rope should not be subjected to a load greater than 230 pounds if it is to last and give service. The breaking strength of half-inch manilla rope is 1,620 pounds. A three-quarter inch rope can be expected to carry 525 pounds as a safe load, or 3,600 pounds with very great risk to both material and operator. Rope should not be used over small pulleys or runs if it is to last and give good service. Many of the hay fork pulleys used are less than eight inches in diameter, and are very hard on the rope, causing heavy strain, wear and early destruction. Tar applications to rope, while increasing the rope's resistance to weathering, reduces the strength about twenty-five per cent. Rope should be kept dry.

The Short Splice.

The short splice is of great service. It is quickly made and strong. The weaving of the strands of two three-strand ropes together in the form of a splice increases the diameter at the point of repair to the extent of making this type of splice objectionable if the rope is to be run over pulleys. To make a short splice, unravel the ends of the two pieces of rope that it is desired to splice or fifteen inches if the rope is one inch in diameter, or less if working on a smaller rope. After unravelling wrap the ends of the strands to prevent them untwisting. Bring the strands together by tying by pairs with an overhand knot, the strands from opposite ends of the ropes being joined by the splice. This done the work is completed by weaving the strands into the rope in both directions, using a fid or a tapered and pointed wooden pin to open the strands. The free ends are passed under every other strand for a distance of six or eight inches each way from the centre of the splice. This done the remaining ends of strands are cut off and the work completed.

The Long Splice.

This type of splice is used where it is desired to make a union of two pieces of rope and still retain nearly the same diameter at the splice. A long splice in a three-strand rope will be composed of not more than four strands at any one point, and the length of the union is very much greater than in the short splice. To make a long splice count off sixteen turns from the ends to be spliced and mark by tying with a strong twine. Unlay the rope ends down to the point of tying and force the ends together to begin the splice. Develop it further by unlaying one strand from each rope end and filling in with one of the loose strands. This accomplished, three of the loose strands will be much shorter than formerly, and the ends can be woven into the rope as with the short splice and the union developed. The strand ends can then be cut off and tucked in out of the way, leaving a long smooth splice.

The Side Splice.

The side splice is frequently useful where it is desired to join two ropes of the same or different sizes. It is extensively used in halter making. This splice should always be made so that the pull is in the same direction as the spliced in rope strands.

Rope Halters.

Rope halters of various types and sizes can be easily made by any handy farm boy. The rope halter has the advantage of greater strength over halters made from leather or cotton web. The cost of the home-made rope halter is very low—the purchase cost of the rope—if the work of making is done on wet or stormy days.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

The King's Double.

King Edward was supposed to have had more than one double, but I only know of one double of King George. This is Sir Charles Madden, Admiral of the Fleet, and thereby hangs a tale.

A few years ago the admiral was a guest on the Royal Yacht at Cowes, and after lunch a snapshotter secured a happy picture of Queen Mary with her arm linked in the admiral's. In due course the snapshot found its way into the papers, with this wording under it:

"Their Majesties in an affectionate attitude."

BEATS MARATHON RACES.

Canadian Ran 1,800 Miles In Two Months.

Marathon races get their name from the feat of the great Greek runner, Pneidippides, who carried the news of the victory over the Persians from Marathon to Athens. That was about 26 miles, and besides the battle being the turning point in the history of Europe, it was made forever dramatic by the fact that the runner dropped dead on finishing his journey.

That was a mild journey compared with a Canadian episode which has been unearthed by W. J. Healy and described in the Winnipeg Tribune. Jean Baptiste Lagimoniere was a resident at Fort Garry in 1815, when the growing hostilities between the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company led to a crisis which called for quick action. Lagimoniere was a man of 35, whose fifteen years in the West had made him a noted hunter and coureur de bois, when Colin Robertson, who was in charge of the stockaded stronghold of the Selkirk settlement, at Fort Douglas, asked him to deliver a letter to Lord Selkirk in Montreal.

Lagimoniere set out on foot with instructions to carry the letter as swiftly as possible to Lord Selkirk, informing him of the danger and asking him for help. It was a journey of 1,800 miles through much wilderness, which in some parts was made still more dangerous by the presence of Northwest Company scouts. The runner set out, therefore, in the direction of Pembina, as if on a hunting trip, and making a wide circle he travelled by Warroad, Rainy River and Fort William, thence to Detroit. East of Detroit he was overtaken by a mail carrier, to whom, being far from the fur traders' capital, he told his mission. The mail carrier then offered to take him all the way to Montreal, provided he were allowed to deliver the letter to Selkirk.

Jean Baptiste told that generous and enterprising mail carrier that he had promised to carry the letter himself to Lord Selkirk, and that he would do it, unless he died on the way. Then he jumped out of the mail carrier's sleigh and continued his journey on foot.

Montreal was reached on New Year's Eve, or two months after the journey was started, and Lady Selkirk joined her husband in the warm welcome to the hardy messenger. Lagimoniere started back in a couple of days with a reassuring message, but near Fort William he was taken prisoner by a party of Indians on the lookout for him on request of the Northwesters. He was held for some months, and released only when Fort William was captured by Lord Selkirk. The massacre of Seven Oaks, a battle between the forces of the warring fur trading companies, occurred that summer at Winnipeg, but peace followed, and Lagimoniere lived until 1855. His grandson, Andra Nault, died in Winnipeg recently in his ninety-sixth year.

Rome's Holy Year

The Anno Santo, or Holy Year of Jubilee, for the Roman Catholic Church occurs every twenty-five years. Its significant events takes place in Rome and pilgrims gather there for the solemn ceremonies which attend it. For more than six centuries the Roman Catholic Church has held these special years. The first one was held in 1300 and the intention of the Pope who established the institution was that they should be held thereafter each century, but the first one proved so popular with the Roman people, both on religious and business account, that Clement VI. issued a bull fixing the date between each of them at fifty years. Later this was reduced to thirty-three years, and later still to twenty-five years. A Jubilee was held by Pope Leo in 1900. Previous to that there had been no celebration of the kind since 1825, for in both 1850 and 1875 international complications interfered with the plans of the church.

The idea of the year of Jubilee comes direct from the Old Testament and the Jews. It is a year for special thanksgiving, special religious exercises and presumably spiritual benefits. From the time that the persecution of the Christians ceased and Rome became their headquarters there have always been pilgrimages from the more distant parts of Europe into which the faith had penetrated, but there was no formal year of Jubilee until 1300, and it arose almost by accident. In the last months of the year 1299 many pilgrims visited Rome apparently from a common impulse and independently of each other. Pope Boniface VIII. happened to learn of the unusual influx and questioned several of them. The oldest of them told him that their fathers had visited the city in 1200 and had received many remarkable spiritual favors as a result of the visit, and they themselves believed that equal blessings would flow to them by their visit. The Pope was impressed, and so ordered that 1300 should be a Holy Year.

Every pilgrim must visit the shrines of the apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Churches of Santa Maria Maggiore and San Giovanni, the latter known as the "mother of all churches." Confession and communion and a penitent spirit are necessary, as well as a prayer, to be offered by each pilgrim on his visit to the churches named. This prayer is to be made according to the directions of the Pope. They provide for a prayer for the peace of the world, "not merely the peace of treaties, but the peace in the hearts of men"; "the return of all Christians to the fold of the Church of Christ," and "a final orderly settlement of conditions in the Holy Land, so as to secure the sacred rights of the Catholic Church." Pilgrims are particularly admonished not to act "like ordinary travellers or visitors, but eschewing all appearances of worldliness, to be modest in looks, in conduct and especially in the matter of dress." The bull goes on to exhort the pilgrim to care only about those things that will help the soul in its search for Divine grace. The visits to the four churches named need not be made on consecutive days unless the pilgrim so desires, provided the requisite number of visits is observed. The day may be computed either according to the natural or ecclesiastical reckoning, i.e., from the first vespers of any given day to the Ave Maria of the following day.

The most dramatic part of the proceedings occurs on Christmas Eve when the doors of the four pilgrim churches are thrown open. In St. Peter's the ceremony is performed by the Pope in person. Here the gate is not really a gate since there is no opening and no bars. A piece of the wall is thrown down, and every crumb of the masonry is eagerly sought by the pious as a holy memento. Upon this piece of wall the Pope strikes three times with a silver hammer, saying: "Open unto me the gates of justice," and at the third blow the wall magically collapses, having been previously weakened by competent laymen following their profession as engineers. The Holy Year is then in full force and continues until the next Christmas Eve, when the wall is again built up. It is said that some special miracles have been performed in holy years of the past and that they are more likely to occur then than in ordinary years. Other holy years have been distinguished for special manifestations of Divine grace.

There was one holy year, however, that is remembered for a tragedy, some two hundred devout pilgrims having been drowned by the collapse of a bridge in Rome. Some of the earlier celebrations were notable for the display of various holy relics, many of which, apparently, have disappeared in the course of time. Perhaps the most famous of these is the cloth with which a woman wiped away the sweat and blood from the face of Jesus on the way to Golgotha. Whether this relic is still extant we are not informed by the New York Times, from which the facts in this article are collected. Naturally volumes have been written about the holy years of the past and the wonders that flowed from them, but the references that are destined to endure as long as the institution itself are those made by Dante, of which there are two in the Divine Comedy. He was an eye-witness to one of the celebrations and it made a profound impression upon him.

Weak Link.

The number of eggs set to get a mature pullet is possibly the most inefficient part of the poultry business. The hatching power of eggs is known to be an inherited character, yet the hatching power of eggs is very seriously affected by nutrition and general care and management. The Department of Poultry Husbandry, O. A. College, has been conducting some experiments along these lines, but results so far would not warrant any conclusions being offered. The problem is complicated and will take some time to work out.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College.

SHANGHAI.

Is Bright and Gay, and as Cosmopolitan as Cairo.

Shanghai, the great Chinese city, is often called "the Paris of the Far East." It is bright and gay, full of life and as cosmopolitan as Cairo. Perhaps it is not the Chinese who make it so gay, rather the foreigners, for as the great gateway to China it has a considerable population of Russians, French, English, Americans, and a sprinkling from Spain, Italy and Portugal. They are 3,000 to 5,000 miles from home and have plenty of leisure and money; hence gayety will find easy expression. "The nations of the Western world have been prowling around that gate like vultures for many years," writes Archie Bell in "The Spell of China." "Their various representatives of State and commerce saw to it that Shanghai should not be a dull place in which to spend their years of 'exile.' The young generation is clinging tenaciously to the traditions."

The foreigners, or whites, though much in the minority, have wonderful influence over the natives. A dozen Chinamen will scoot when an American, Russian, Frenchman or Englishman yells at them, says Mr. Bell. "The Caucasian comes along the street where a group of Chinese are talking and blocking his path. It is China and these men are in their own country, but what does the white man do? Turn aside to pass them? Instead, he yells: 'Get out of my way, you loafers,' or stronger words, and the Chinese scatter."

The city is full of life and interest, though primitive ideas of sanitation do not make the natives quarters always pleasant. Natives are much given to love of birds, and great numbers of them carry birds along the street in little bamboo cages. The bird market is one of the sights of the city. The "society" in which the foreigners move, based to a great extent on clerical classes, amuse themselves with night life that lasts far toward morning. "One restaurant, that boasts of being the gayest in the city, has a choir of the 'best Hawaiian singers who ever left the island,' and a cabaret entertainment that would be gay in Paris or New York."

The city's commercial importance is best realized by approach by water. "Arrival at Shanghai seems doubly interesting by reason of the fact that after leaving the fine ocean liner, the passenger is still 18 miles from his destination. The steamer runs into the great yellow flood that sweeps down the sea from Thibet, dividing China into halves, but it proceeds only as far as the bar that is near the junction of the Whangpoor-kiang and Yangtse-kiang, drops anchor and swings around in the muddy current awaiting the tenders, upon which passengers and baggage are carried to Shanghai. It is a fine ride up the river, the bosom of which seems dotted with the world's shipping. After many twists and turns, the city begins to loom in the distance, boats seem to be more numerous, and before long one distinguishes the flags of many nations from the ships at anchor and from consulates and foreign concession buildings. Here is Shanghai, on the same parallel as Cairo and New Orleans, but a nice cool breeze is blowing and it seems a relief after Hong Kong."

The Cannon.

Gibbon, in his great work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," describes a cannon employed by the Turkish Sultan, Mahomet II., at the siege of the city of Adrianople in the year 1453. But there are records of still earlier cannon. It is stated that cannon were used by the Moors in Spain in 1343, and that the English King, Edward III., had four pieces of cannon at his great victory at Crecy in France in 1346. The English had cannon at the siege of Calais in the following year; and the Venetians employed cannon against the Genoese at sea in 1377. The cannon used by Edward III., at Crecy were probably made in what is now Belgium, for the first cannon made in England was cast by a man named Hugget, at Uckfield, Sussex, in 1543.

An old cannon, famous in its time for its size, is "Mons Meg," preserved in Edinburgh Castle. It is about 13 feet long, with a calibre of 20 inches. It is said to have been cast at Mons in Belgium in 1486, but it is more probable that it was forged at Castle Douglas, Galloway, Scotland, by three brothers named McKim, and presented by them to James II., at the siege of Thrieve Castle in 1455. It was removed to London in 1754, when George II. was on the throne. There was an agitation in Scotland for the return of the cannon, and it was carried to success by Sir Walter Scott, the famous poet and novelist. Mons Meg was, therefore, restored to Edinburgh Castle in 1829, in the last year of the reign of George IV.

Wales, the Home of Music.

The annual Eisteddfod, or musical competition had its origin in the twelfth century. The great national festival was held at Cardigan, and was organized under the patronage of Lord Rees. Two "chairs" were then given, one for the best bard and one for the best player on the harp, violin, or flute. The musicians' prize on that occasion went to a South Wales man, but the winning bard came from the North. The same distinction usually holds good to-day. The Eisteddfod movement reached its zenith at Caerwys in 1524. After that assembly Welsh national spirit declined considerably, and no Eisteddfod on a national scale was held from 1681 until the festival was revived after the Napoleonic Wars.

Money Went Further.

Although so often spoken of as "gloomy," Dean Inge can be genuinely funny upon occasion.

For instance, he recently made a party of Americans at a luncheon laugh very heartily by a reference to George Washington.

He recalled that the founder of the United States never told a lie, but had declared that he once threw a dollar across the estuary of the Potomac.

"I have seen the river," said the dean, "but," he added, "of course, we must remember that money went much further in those days."

Londoners are living, on an average, twenty years longer than their grandfathers did eighty years ago.

World's Freest People

We think we are free, says Burt P. Garnett. So we are—as free as civilization will permit—but a Bedouin chief would smile in derision at our boast. His contempt for our freedom would match his contempt, like as not, for his cousin of ancient times, the Jewish bazaar-keeper of Jidda or Jaffa or Jerusalem.

Free? When we pay taxes, rent, obey laws, fear the police, go to war and fight under the strictest sort of discipline—against enemies not particularly of our own choosing? Ha! The sheik, he laughs a wild, barbaric laugh.

He pays no taxes. He shoots tax collectors. He knows no landlord. He has no house to enslave him. He lives in a tent, on the lands given to him years ago. Sometimes foreigners try to interfere with him and make him conform but they learn, without delay and unmistakably, that the Bedouin does not conform to anything aside from his tribal traditions.

When the Bedouin fights, he goes after enemies of his own choosing, and does so with courage and despatch and efficiency. But when fighting bores him or becomes tedious, he mounts his Arab horse and is off.

This, as the Bedouin sees it, is freedom—real freedom; freedom beyond the offerings of the veriest modern poet.

Moreover, the Bedouin lives. His lives magnificently. He has his camels, his goats, his horses—mobile property and dignified, property that multiplies and provides a living and more, property that takes care of itself, largely, or can be intrusted to those slavish creatures, women. He demands and gets fees from travellers in the desert, timid fellows who are willing to pay and thus protect themselves against robbery.

And so the Bedouin gets money, whereupon he goes to Jerusalem and swaggers through the streets. He enters a shop and bawls loudly for a nargile and tobacco and coffee. His tip to the waiter is a look of proud disdain, and the innkeeper is a pleased man if his guests do not break the nargile over his humble, landlordish head.

It is not the Bedouin nature to be fearful. He is a Mohammedan and a child of Kismet. If Allah wills that the end of his days is come, so be it. This seems to indicate a deep religious strain in the fellow. Religious? Of course he is. He is a good Mohammedan. He knows his Koran, learned it by rote in his childhood, but he does not let his religion restrict him in his sense of freedom. He is as free in conscience as he is otherwise, and does not worry about the Koran's rules or whether his conduct might be approved of by the prophet.

When he reaches early manhood he marries. If his wife nags him or bores him or does not prepare his meals according to his taste, he divorces her and takes another, according to his pleasure.

The Bedouin's physical prowess, his courage, his intelligence and his high spirit all command respect from other races. His laziness, his loose ideas of honesty, his rudeness and disregard of the opinion of other races, and his utter refusal to settle down and be a peaceful, law-abiding person has for centuries been the despair of all who have come into contact with him.

The Bedouin does not rebuff friendly overtures. He is even agreeable, sometimes cordial, toward the Englishman, Frenchman, German or American. He may listen with interest to what they have to say, but if they bore him or suggest that he reform, he is first amused, then annoyed. Persistence on the part of those who have tried to reform him has usually ended in disaster for the reformer.

The Bedouin asks only to be left alone. If necessary he rebukes interference very decisively. He has proved his right to freedom by survival. It is interesting to compare the Bedouin to the North American Indian. The Indian gave way before the white man, and his numbers and his glory dwindled. He lost a continent—two continents, indeed. Civilization caught and enslaved him, tamed him.

The Bedouins, almost from the beginning of history—they claim direct descent from Ishmael, son of Hager and Abraham, who with his mother was cast out of Abraham's house—have held their lands and their identity, their dignity. Now, as then, they roam all over Arabia, from the Arabian Sea as far as Mesopotamia and Syria, a distance of about a thousand miles. The land over which they roam and call their own is from three hundred to six hundred miles in breadth. They are men of the great, open spaces, indeed.

Caverns Yield Ancient Coins.

The Peakland caverns in Derbyshire, Eng., recently yielded fifty coins bearing the names of an almost unbroken succession of Wessex kings, a rectangular ornament of gold, a beautifully designed silver medallion and an ornamental buckle. The finder believes that the articles date back over a thousand years. Sir William Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., professor of Geology at Owens College, Manchester, one of the most eminent archaeologists, says the finds support the theory that these Peakland caverns were at one time occupied as dwellings by prehistoric men. In the sixth century, he says, Buxton was a Roman spa, and recently, in Pool's Cavern near by, brooches, hair tweezers, and an ear pick were unearthed.

Care of Strawberry Plantation.

The care of the strawberry plantation during the fall months will determine very largely the size of the crop next year. Clean tillage should be maintained. It is especially important to keep down the perennial weeds, such as plantain and dock.

No farmers' organization can continue to live that is managed arbitrarily. It is likely to succeed only as members develop a living, active spirit of mutual effort which must be manifested in its board of directors.

HABITS OF ANIMALS

CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR DUMB CREATURES.

Dogs Turn Around Several Times Before Laying Down—Baby Whale Swallows a Barrel of Milk at One Gulp—Other Oddities.

Many animals which have been domesticated by man have curious characteristics and habits. Dogs turn around several times before lying down to rest, a habit inherited from ancestors who, living in a wild state were wont to so trample down the long grass in order that a comfortable couch might be obtained. Cats do not make use of their claws in rending meat from bone and do not even place their feet upon food of this kind. A further curious fact concerning the domestic cat is that although a quadruped it has a biped track. In walking, the hind paws are set exactly in the tracks of the fore paws. The common pig is not usually considered an intelligent creature yet on the approach of a storm it may be observed carrying straw to make a bed in a sheltered place. Horses have peculiar horny growths on the inner side of both fore and hind legs. Asses have such formations only on the forelegs. The cow and the sheep have no cutting teeth on the upper jaw. The young calf has in its upper jaw some rudiments of teeth which however never develop. A dog will not take hold of a toad with his mouth. He has learned to dread the peculiar corrosive acid secreted in the head glands of the reptile.

In rearing their young many animals have occasion to resort to extraordinary expedients. Thus, the whale, a sea animal common to the coasts of Canada, in suckling her young gives the gigantic calf but one mouthful of milk to a meal. This great baby swallows the ration at one gulp, a quantity sufficient to fill a large barrel. Another marine animal, the porpoise, gives milk which is composed of eighty per cent. fat.

The hoary bat, a winged animal, frequently takes her young for an "airing." Clinging tenaciously to the under side of the parents body they accompany her on her aerial food flights and must have many a thrilling moment as the mother twists and turns in mid-air in pursuit of elusive insects. This type of bat has a singularly ugly facial expression, resembling in miniature that of an English bulldog.

The burrowing beasts exhibit many quaint traits. When a badger has succeeded in digging out a gopher and has finished his meal he carefully manicures the claws on his fore feet, scraping the earth and clay from between the toes in a most thorough manner. Many people believe that the burrows of gophers and prairie dogs go down in the earth until water has been reached. This is a misconception. In particularly arid regions such creatures have acquired the ability to live without drinking water, the starchy foods being transformed to liquid in the stomach. A mole found in parts of western Canada has a peculiar fringe of fleshy tentacles on the point of its nose. It is called the "star nosed mole." The tail of this queer-looking beast becomes quite large and thick during the autumn months and remains so until the winter is over. Such a peculiarity is no doubt similar to the fat-acquiring habits of bears and other hibernating animals.

Beavers have a double claw on one toe of the hind foot, said to be used as a toothpick by that sagacious creature. The teats of a bear are placed far forward on the body being found almost between the fore legs. The Rocky Mountians goat has a strangely formed vent on the upper part of the skull, the use of which is somewhat of a mystery to mankind. The American bison lies down and rises in like manner to the horse and in opposite way to domestic cattle. The frog never drinks water but absorbs large quantities through the skin. There are more muscles in the tail of a rat than in a human hand. A mouse found in the Arctic regions of Canada stores the bulbs of certain plants for winter food. Last but not the least interesting in this long list of animal curiosities is the fact that the prong-horn antelope, peculiar to western Canada, has the coat of a deer, the feet of a giraffe, the eyes of a gazelle and the horns of a deer and a bison combined.

In the Dominion of New Zealand there is to be found but one native animal, a small rat. We in Canada are particularly fortunate in the possession of an extraordinary variety and abundance of native animals.

Ancient Basketball.

Hundreds of years before Columbus set sail to discover America, there flourished among the ancient Maya, the mysterious people who built great stone cities in Yucatan, a game closely akin to present-day basketball. The Maya, with their high state of civilization, finally vanished, but the ruins of their buildings remain and the inscriptions can be deciphered by scientists, says an article in the National Geographical Magazine. One of the ruins is that of the great ball court, or "tlachtli" field. This court is made up of two massive parallel stone walls, 119 feet apart, twenty-eight feet high, thirty-nine feet thick at the base and 272 feet long. In the middle of each of these long walls, twenty-four feet above the level of the court and directly opposite each other, is a stone ring four feet in diameter and eleven inches thick. The diameter of the hole in its centre is eighteen inches. The ring is carved with pairs of intertwined feathered serpents. The object of the game was to drive a solid rubber ball through the hole in the stone ring, a difficult feat, since the player had to stand close to the wall when attempting it, otherwise he could not get the proper angle.

Hong Kong.

Hong Kong is an island lying off the southeast coast of China, at the estuary of the Canton river, and was occupied by Great Britain about 1840, and ceded by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. It has a British governor, is a naval station and is the great centre of British commerce with China and Japan.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils.

Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Beef Meal
Digestive Tankage
Oyster Shell, Grit
Calf Meal
Egg Mash

—and—

NEW STOCK GARDEN SEEDS FOR EARLY PLANTS

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS
Dundas St. Phone 78.

Denison Bros.

We Sell for Less

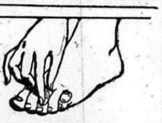
2 pkgs. Seeded Raisins	25c.
5 lbs. Washing Soda	15c.
3 boxes Dominion Matches	30c.
2 lbs. Currants	20c.
3 lbs. Figs for	20c.
4 bars Naptha Soap for	25c.
2 cans Lye for	25c.
1 can Classic Cleanser 10c., 3 for	21c.
1 pkg. Quaker Corn Flakes	10c.
2 pkgs. Shredded Wheat	25c.
1 lb. Shredded Cocoanut	25c.
3 lbs. Rice	20c.
3 lbs. Cocoa	25c.
6 lbs. Epsom Salts for	25c.
6 lbs. Sulphur	25c.

Feed, Salt, Wood.

Alfalfa, 100 lbs. ground, $1.25

Special price on ton lots.

DENISON BROS.
North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.



CORNS

end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, *friction-pressure.* No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin;* antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this *new,* magic corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

We also carry a complete line of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies

The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable—When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Mr. Cartwright Hawley has purchased the residence of the late Mrs. Trumpour on Bridge street.

The choir of St. Mary Magdalene's Church are preparing Stainer's "Crucifixion" for Good Friday.

Grace Church choir is putting on the cantata, "The Ressurrection Story," by Carrie B. Adams, on Easter Sunday night.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Library, Tuesday, March 31st, at three o'clock.

John Duxbury, the prince of entertainers, who was in Napanee with the Chautauqua two years ago, will be in Grace Church on Good Friday afternoon and evening.

The W. M. S. of St. Andrews' Church are having a sale of fine laces and embroidered goods in the Sunday School room, Friday, April 3rd, from 3 to 6. Tea also will be served.

Rev. Jessie Arnup, D.D., will speak in Trinity, Wednesday, Apr. 1st, at 3 p.m., on The Centenary of Methodism, and in Grace at an Interdenomination Laymen's Banquet on The Washington Conference.

The Napanee Badminton Club entertained a number of players from the Belleville Club on Wednesday afternoon. Twelve players came from Belleville and were suitably entertained after the games.

The girls of the Swastika Club of the Collegiat Institute staged a basketball game at the Armouries on Thursday evening last with Deseronto and Kingston teams. Deseronto won from Napanee Juniors, and Napanee Seniors won from Kingston. A nice dance followed the games.

I cannot imagine any other man in the whole wide world who is able to reach so high a standard in elocution as we have seen displayed to-night by Mr. John Duxbury in his recital of "The Story of Silas Warner," said the Rev. Wm. Young, Union Church, Walthamston, London, Eng., on Saturday, January 17th, 1925.

John Wesley Wheeer, Cobourg, came up in police court before Magistrate W. H. Floyd on the charge of bigamy. The evidence taken showed that Wheeer was married at Napanee on August 16th, 1918, to Miss Cassie Lee Babcock, of Napanee, by an Anglican minister. After a time a separation was granted, Mrs. Wheeler returning to her former home in Napanee. Wheeer remained in Cobourg. On January 28th last he was married to Miss Mabel Eley, Cobourg, by the Rev. W. A. Bremner, then pastor of the Presbyterian church, Wheeler taking an affidavit that he was unmarried. He was committed for trial and bail admitted in a surety of $500.

In this week's issue our readers will notice an advertisement of bonds of the government of the Argentine Republic. This is the first time that bonds of a Foreign Government have been announced for subscription in this district. The event is noteworthy becuse it marks the entrance of Canadian investors in the financial markets of the world. These bonds which are advertised by the well known firm of R. A. Daly & Company, Toronto, are a part of the issue recently floated in New York. The Argentine Republic is the most prosperous of the South American countries. It has the greatest foreign trade. Its leading city, Buenos Ayres, is one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. The population of the Argentine is larger than that of Canada and the average wealth of its people is very high, about $1,533 per capita. The total debt is very low, only $133 as compared to Canada's $350. The credit of the Argentine ranks high in the money markets of the world. It is a tribute to Canada's growing importance in these markets when the bonds of a great country like the Argentine are offerd in Canada.

"Redeeming the time, because the days are evil," Eph. 5-16; "He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved," Mat. 24-13; "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from Him," Ps. 62-5; "Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help; whose hope is in the Lord, his God," Ps. 146-5; "Learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls," Matt. 11-29; "It shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking I will hear," Isa. 65-24; "In all Thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths," Prov. 3-6.

O Lord how happy we should be
If we would cast our lot on Thee,
If we from self would rest
And feel at heart that One above
In perfect wisdom, perfect love
Is working for the best.

A BIBLE LOVER.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

CUSTOM HATCHING

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

are now ready to do your hatching in any quantity up to 2500 eggs at one time and **at a lower price than last year.** Why not let us hatch your chix, thus doing away with all work and worry. We have already had several hatches, our last one (mar. 5th) producing 155 fine healthy chix from 210 eggs set and **not one weakling.**

We also have on hand a large stock of Baby Chic feeds, feed troughs, water fonts, etc..

Let us do your hatching and secure for you the best results. Bring us your eggs and in 22 days we will have your chix ready to take home with the right feeds etc., to raise them satisfactorily.

We also have Incubators and Brooders for sale.

Come in and let us help you over your troubles.

Plant two blocks south of Post office. Phone 103. 15-b

Roofing.

AI quality slate surfaced Roofing, at attractive prices. See us before buying.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. Geo. Whitney, of Toronto, has returned home after spending a week with her mother, Mrs. Sandford Loucks, South Napanee.

Mrs. Almon Brown, Palace Road, spent last week with her brother, Mr. Wm. D. VanAlstyne.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Howe, Miss Howe and Chapin Howe, spent Tuesday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. VanAlstyne.

Mr and Mrs. Harry Ker were in Belleville on Wednesday attending the funeral of the late Mr. McIntosh.

Mrs John B. Allison is in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston where she had an operation on her nose.

Mr. Walter Thompson has resigned his position at the Fair grocery where he has been employed for the past ten years.

Miss Madge VanAlstyne, Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Matthew Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Sharp, Morven, who have been spending three months in Florida, returned home last week.

Mrs. Baltzer, Ottawa, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Desmore Davis.

Mr. E. J. Sexsmith, M.P., addressed the Kingston Rotary Club on "The Relationship Between Rural and Urban Districts," at their regular luncheon last Friday.

Mrs. Henry Root, who was just recovering from an attack of pneumonia, was stricken with paralysis on Thursday.

Mr. S. R. Miller leaves next week to spend Easter with his children in New York.

Mrs. Myro Schryver has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Beihl, Kitchener.

Mr. J. E. Yared left on Saturday for Windsor where he will open a dry goods store.

Miss Josephine McMaster, who has been the guest of Miss Florence Kirkpatrick, returned to Havelock last Tuesday.

Mrs. Edward Vine, Sr., returned last week from spending the winter in Picton with her sister, Mrs. Skillen.

Messrs. L. C. Switzer, Moscow, and R. W. Longmore, Camden East, attended Grand Lodge A. O. U. W., in Toronto, last week.

Mrs. W. C. Scott had the misfortune to fall and break her right wrist one day last week.

Mr. J. H. Moffatt, of the Gibbard Furniture Shops was in Buffalo last week.

Mrs. W. H. Meagher returned to Napanee last week after spending the winter with her son in Belleville. Her sister, Miss Lottie Fox, accompanied her.

MARRIAGES.

Allport—Lyons—At the Enterprise Methodist parsonage, on Saturday evening, March 14th, 1925, William Allport, of Enterprise, Ont., and Miss Dorthea Lyons, of Fernleigh, Ont., were united in holy wedlock, Rev. R. J. Merriam officiating. The happy couple will make their home in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

York—Commodore—At Trinity parsonage, Napanee, on Monday, Mar. 23rd, 1925, by Rev. W. R. Tanton, Melleville Orval York to Lucinda May Commodore both of Roblin.

DEATHS

Baird—At North Fredericksburgh, on Monday, March 23rd, 1925, Janet Baird, aged 87 years, 5 moths.

Davis—At Napanee, on Thursday, March 19th, 1925, James Davis, aged 87 years, 10 months.

Deschene—At Napanee, Friday, March 20th, 1925, Mary Deschene, aged 81 years, 2 months.

McFarlane—At Ernesttown, on Monday, March 23rd, 1925, James McFarlane, aged 85 years, and 1 month.

Gomper's Direct Manner.

Harold Spencer tells, in the Manchester Guardian, of an encounter with the late Sam Gompers during a luncheon party in New York a few years ago. "I was talking rather freely about American trade," says Mr. Spender, "when my right-hand neighbor, whom I had not closely observed, suddenly remarked:

"'You have not mastered your facts!'

"My facts," I said, "were taken from the publications of your Government!"

"So much the worse for the facts!" he said.

Somewhat taken aback by the Johnsonian directness of these remarks, I said: "May I inquire your name?"

"Samuel Gompers!" he rattled out—and I knew where I was.

We soon made friends. For about ten minutes we were just rude to one another. Every one is so polite in America that one felt a sort of relief. One felt at home again. I felt as if I were talking to John Burns at the National Liberal Club.

Then we suddenly agreed on peace. We exchanged cigarettes. I asked him why he did not form a Labor party in Congress, like the British Labor party in our Parliament.

"Because I can get more without."

"But our Labor party is very powerful."

"Not so powerful as mine."

And so the barrage continued. Gompers defended his attitude toward politics by saying his way was the more effective. "I barter my votes," he said. "I give them to which ever party—Democrat or Republican—will bid the higher. They will give anything for votes." He claimed the British Labor party's method was more exhausting, as they would lose all their strength in the Parliamentary struggle. "Mark my words, they will not last," he is quoted as saying, with true prophecy.

"You have far less social legislation. No pensions. No insurance," said Spender.

"We don't want either. We want high wages," Gompers replied.

EASTER AND SPRING HOSIERY IN A MULTITUDE OF COLORS

Never before has there been a season in which fashion calls for so many different tones to match the ensemble suit, coat or dress.

All the different shades of tan from nude to dark brown take the lead. These include Lariat, Cameo Cheri, Camel, Fawn, Pongee, Airdale, Yankee Brown, and Dark Brown.

Grey comes next including Silver, Oriental, Pearl, Platinum, and Dove.

DRESS WELL AND STAY YOUNG

The youngest thing in the world is Style, born every season. To follow style keeps a man youthful in thought and habit; keeps him interested in how he looks and how others look at him; keeps his disposition from getting gray, no matter what his hair does.

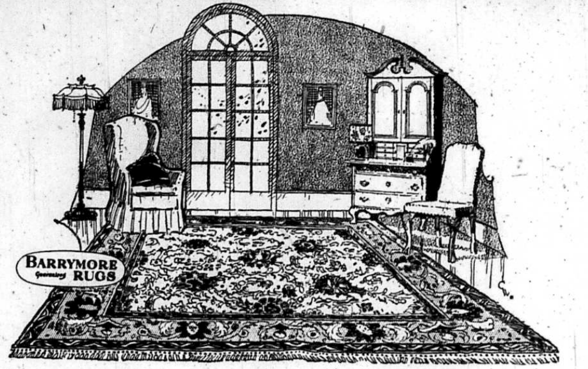
Wrote Lord Chesterfield to his son: "I would rather have a young fellow too much than too little dressed. The excess on that side will wear off with a little age and reflection. However, if he is negligent at thirty, he will be a sloven at forty, and a ragbag at fifty."

"Kayser" full fashioned pure thread silk hose, with the run preventing marvel stripe, which insures good wear. hhe shades are Cheri, Platinum, Pongee, Black. Price, $2.00 pair.

"Harvey" point heel, adds a delicate grace to trim ankles. These are pure thread silk in fine even weave, with widened top. Shades are Fawn, Grey, Silver, Cameo, Brown, Black. $1.75 pair.

"Venus" pure thread silk hose are as beautiful as they are durable. Shades Lariat, Camel, Airedale, Log, Cabin, Yankee, Brown, Oriental, Pearl, Dove, Black, and White. $1.75 pair.

Time to Choose Your Easter and Spring Requirements



Introducing the New Barrymore Rugs

Once the home of luxury and wealth was in the Orient, where housefurnishings reached the highest pitch of magnificence. The intricate and beautiful designs produced by the hand weavers of the east were usually the results of months and even years of patient and skillful endeavor.

Barrymore Rugs

Embody all that is best of the Oriental, the wealth of color and detail skillfully woven on modern power looms at very moderate cost.

Barrymore Rugs are woven of the purest worsted and wool yarns, the long, strong, live and springy wool from the black-face sheep of the Cheviot Hills in Scotland, from the hills of India, China and Persia. These are the carpet wools that stand up under constant wear. Only pure fast dyes are used.

Needless to say we have Barrymore Rugs in all most desirable sizes and qualities. Wiltons and Axminsters.

We invite you to inspect them. 1st Floor up.

LOW PRICES, BEAUTIFUL STYLES, VARIED FABRICS, CHARACTERIZE OUR SPRING COAT STOCK

No one has been forgotten in our selections for this season. Featured are Wraps for :—

The Smart Society Woman.
The Well-dressed Matron.
The Sports-Woman.
The Business Girl.
The School Girl.

In each class come unique varieties of styles, colors and materials.

While high tones stand out as being fashionable we never-the-less carry a splendid range of neutral tones which are becoming to everyone. You will find these Easter numbers Exclusively Styled—Splendidly Made—and above all moderately priced.

Each Coat is sold with our permanent guarantee of satisfaction. YOUR EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

ALL SIGNS POINT TO A SPLENDID SALE OF PIECE GOODS THE COMING SEASON

The Robinson is prepared by stocking a rich and varied assortment in Wool Fabrics, Silks, and Wash Goods.

Every piece of merchandise represents a careful choice of what is new and stylish. Special prices vie with assortments to make your purchasing profitable and satisfactory. It is our wish that you view these newest additions to our Dress Goods Department

In Wool Fabrics the demand is insistent for Tricotine, Charmeen Kashaline, Poriet Twill, Wool Crepe, Plain and Fancy Flannel, San Toy, Surah Cloth. Popular colors are Lanvin, Rosewood, Toast, Cinnamon, Beige, Rust.

In Silks we call your attention to many new lines—shown exclusively by us—Satin Face Poplin, Silk Faille, Satin Face Canton, Check Knit, Radio Knit, Silk Broadcloth in Plain, Plaid and Stripe, Crepe Pamela, Plaid Krinkle Crepe, Printed Silk and Flat Crepe.

You are desirous of getting correct weaves in Wash Fabrics. We have them.

Normandy and Beadora Voile, Plain and Stripe Broadcloths, Check and Plaid Ratine, Crepe Selonia, Metal Voile.

Select Dress Lengths are shown in many exclusive materials, colorings and designs—over 75 to choose from and no two alike.

OUR DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT IS HUMMING WITH ACTIVITY

Both Miss McMillan and Miss VanAlstyne are back again for the season. Busy days are ahead of them. Orders are coming in rapidly. If you are contemplating having work done before Easter make your purchases from our select range and have the garment made to order.

We specialize in made-to-order garments.

TO SATISFACTORILY SERVE EVERYONE WITH SPRING MILLINERY IS THE HIGH AIM OF OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Our Spring Openings completely demonstrated our capability of satisfactorily pleasing every woman who is in need of a new hat. Obtainable are hats for matrons, younger women, misses and girls.

Obtainable are hats for dress wear, for sports-wear, for street wear, for business, for school-wear. Obtainable are hats fostering all the latest style trends of the Spring.

Obtainable are hats in colorings never before conceived.

Never has our show room exemplified more artistry—in manufacture, in color blending, in manipulation of trimming, in workmanship. Furthermore our prices are low—lower than they have been in years. We purposely planned on having them low.

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

MEN, COME TO ROBINSON'S FOR THE DISPLAY OF TOP COATS AND SUITS

Lennox and Addington men know Robinson's Men's Clothing Shop for what it is—the meeting place of Quality and Value. We want more men to know it. We have searched the clothing centres, buying wherever our quality standard was met by price requirements. Result: a wonderful array of Suits and Top Coats, great in fabric, great in workmanship, great in style, and—above all—great in value.

SOME GREAT SPECIALS

$25.00 buys an All-Wool "Forbes" Worsted Suit, made by our best tailors. The price of these Suits last year was $40.00. The present value is $35.00, but we secured about 20 suits to sell at this price.

$25.00 buys also an All-Wool Grey Serge Suit, or an All-Wool Blue Serge Suit. Come in and see these specials.

We also have about 38 Suits—odd lots purchased at special prices—Good Suits that will give satisfaction. Prices $10. $15.00 and $18.37.

MEN'S TOP COATS

The greatest variety in town at $15, $17.50, $20, and $25. Special Fabrics, excellently tailored, and with perfectly fitting qualities.

INTERESTING AND VERY PLEASING IS THE SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Gathered here in Robinson's Men's Store for Spring wear. We invite you cordially to come and let our salesmen show you through. They are enthusiastic, they are anxious to give you the best. Our buyers have made every effort possible and have secured not only the finest assortment, but the best values we have ever had.

HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, FINE SHIRTS, WORK SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, in fact everything to clothe you from your head to your feet, except the shoes.

Let our expert advice guide. We know absolutely the correct combinations, and we can help you choose.

Quality,
Service,
Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.

LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.